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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Contest in the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

Reply of Gen. Butler to the Speech of Gen. Gordon.

Talk with Democratic Wire-pullers in Ohio.

The Republican Victory in West Virginia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Contest in the Fifth Congressional District—Butler Replies to Gordon, and Gives his Opponents a Dig All Around—He Offers to Withdraw from the Contest on Certain Conditions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

A very large meeting of the friends of Gen. BUTLER was held at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, last evening, to hear his reply to the speech of Gen. GORDON, made at the same place a week ago to-night. This was the second speech made by Gen. BUTLER in the district, since his return from Pennsylvania. He commenced by complaining of the offensive and personal manner in which the canvass was being conducted by his enemies. He had supposed that his opponents, who claimed to represent all the gentility and respectability of the district, would exhibit these qualities in the canvass, and that the worst he had to fear was that he might, perhaps, get a small sprinkling of cologne water in the fight, or be bathed in a weak dilution of the otto of roses. What was his surprise, therefore, to find such a volume of filth and nastiness poured out upon his head as had never been seen before. It fairly smothered him with its stench, and he was obliged to run away to the mountains of Pennsylvania to catch his breath. He then proceeded to examine at great length Mr. DANA's claims to being a better Republican than he was, and cited as evidence of DANA's unsoundness his opposition to impeachment, which, he said, was indorsed by the Chicago platform; his failure, as one of the counsel appointed to prosecute JEFF DAVIS, to bring that great criminal to trial; his declaration that in a contest between the slaves and their masters he would take sides with the white race; and, above all, his letter to the London *Times*, in which he said that universal suffrage in America had proved a failure. He also examined Mr. DANA's claims to be a resident of the Fifth District, which he admitted was not necessary in order for him to run as a candidate, and which he would not notice, were it not that he (BUTLER) had been charged with being a "carpet-bagger." Mr. DANA, he said, now represented the town of Cambridge in the Legislature of Massachusetts, which he could not legally do unless he was a resident of Cambridge; he had examined the records, and found that DANA never paid taxes on personal property in Manchester, where he claims to reside, which the law required him to do if that was his residence; and he would like to know how many such tax-payers it would take to pay off the national debt either in gold or greenbacks. [The truth is that neither BUTLER nor DANA are residents of the district, but only have summer residences here—the former at Gloucester and the latter at Manchester.] He then made a brief allusion to the bond question, and corrected some of the misrepresentations which, he said, had been made of his views on this subject, closing with the remark that it was a question of small importance now, and would be still less after the election of GRANT. Coming down to the main subject of the evening—the speech of Gen. GORDON—he said he proposed to answer it fully, and would give notice at the outset that he was responsible *in every way* for every word he should utter. And who was GORDON? He was educated at West Point, and at the outbreak of the war was appointed by Gov. ANDREW to a position in the army, and quarreled with the Governor from that day forward. He was in Gen. BANKS' Division in Texas, and for the way in which he conducted himself there he would refer his hearers to Gen. BANKS. From BANKS he was sent to Gen. GILMORE, where he was court-martialed, the findings approved by GILMORE, and saved himself from dismissal from the army in disgrace only by the kindly interference of Senator WILSON, who, not knowing the man's true character, went to the War Office and begged him off. He was then sent to his (BUTLER's) command, and, as he objected to going to the front, BUTLER placed him on court-martial duty at Norfolk. The speaker then took up the charges made by GORDON against him in connection with LANE and the steamer *Philadelphia*, and read affidavits from LANE, WHITLOCK, RENSHAW, POOLE and others, contradicting GORDON's statements *in toto*, and representing GORDON as a rascal of the deepest dye. The following is LANE's affidavit, made yesterday, and covering most of the ground embraced in GORDON's charges:

AFFIDAVIT OF GEO. W. LANE.

I, GEO. W. LANE, have seen a statement in the speech of GEO. H. GORDON, reported in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in which I am accused of having carried on an illicit trade with the enemy in Southern Virginia and North Carolina in the years 1864 and 1865, in the steamer *Philadelphia*, under the permission of Gen. BUTLER, and in which he or some of his personal friends were interested. I declare that I carried on no trade that was unlawful or improper. Under the Treasury regulations I obtained an authorization from President LINCOLN himself to go with the steamer *Philadelphia* into the Sound of North Carolina to exchange goods not contraband of war with the inhabitants. Gen. BUTLER had refused me any such permission, and had referred my application to the authorities at Washington. When I came with my goods to Norfolk, Gen. SHEPLEY caused my steamer to be examined and took out of it all goods that he thought could be of any possible use to the enemy either as food or clothing. Indeed he was so strict that he did not leave me sufficient provisions for the crew, so that when in North Carolina I was obliged to exchange sugar for meat with the navy. My vessel was seized by the naval officers upon the allegation that, as I had no permission from the Navy Department I could not have a vessel in the Sound, as the military permission was not sufficient authorization. The vessel was sent to Newbern, turned over to Gen. PALMER, who caused the cotton on board to be sold. Gen. PALMER then adopting the views of the naval officer, imposed on me a fine of $2,000. My attention has also been drawn to the following paragraph in Mr. GORDON's statement, as reported by the *Advertiser:*

"Here LANE began his exchanges, but had only succeeded in securing nine bales of cotton and a small sum of money in exchange for goods, when, in consequence of the representations of the loyal people of the town, that LANE was selling direct to agents of the rebel authorities, he was arrested by the naval commander on that station, and sent to Roanoke Island, and from thence to Newbern, where he was fined $2,000 for engaging in an unlawful traffic. This fine was subsequently remitted by Gen. BUTLER, and damages paid LANE for losses incurred by reason of the seizure of his vessel; and this notwithstanding the fact that the naval officer who arrested LANE and seized his steamer, had before him the rebel agent, who acknowledged that he purchased the supplies brought there by the *Philadelphia*, and notwithstanding the virtuous conditions of the military permit signed by Gen. BUTLER, that it was given on the express condition of forfeiture of goods if found in any way affording aid or comfort to the enemy."

The following letter from Gen. PALMER, commanding the District of North Carolina, to Gen. BUTLER, also throws light upon this transaction:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, Dec. 31, 1864.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, &c., &c.:

Information was brought to me yesterday that the steamer *Philadelphia* had come down through the canal from Norfolk, and that she had gone immediately up the Chowan River with a cargo. I heard at the same time that the commanding officer at Roanoke Island had received an order to stop the steamer, and it is said that she was pursued, but not overtaken. I have heard nothing official of all this matter, but persons who pretend to know what they are speaking of state that the steamer had a valuable cargo of coffee, salt, &c., and that the owners had determined to run her up as far as Franklin, or perhaps further, to dispose of the cargo in rebeldom. The revenue officer, and, I presume, the senior naval officer knew of the movements of the vessel. The *Philadelphia* is the same steamer that was brought here by Mr. GEO. W. LANE last summer, but whether she still belongs to Mr. LANE I cannot tell. It was not until yesterday that I received a request from Mr. LANE to forward the money for which his cotton was sold to him by Adams Express. I did not consider it safe to keep the money here, and it was sent to New-York for safe keeping. I shall send immediately a draft at ten days' sight for the money through the agent of Adams Express, and if you see anything suspicious in the movements of the *Philadelphia*, or if you know any reason why Mr. LANE should not receive it the payment can be stopped, if you will inform me. The whole affair of the *Philadelphia* is a mystery to me, and I would be glad to receive any information you may have concerning her.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, I. N. PALMER, Brigadier-General.

This letter was received at the headquarters of the department on the 27th of January, 1865, and, fortunately, after Gen. BUTLER had been relieved from duty. BUTLER, who had remitted the fine that PALMER had imposed upon LANE for his illegal traffic; BUTLER, who had caused LANE to be remunerated for the detention caused by this seizure in an unlawful traffic, was thus fortunately prevented from turning over to him the proceeds of the sale of his cotton, obtained by trade of contraband of war with rebel agents.

I pronounce every substantial statement therein to be untrue. So much are they contrary to the facts that when I returned to Norfolk I did not call on Gen. BUTLER at all on the subject, but employed GEORGE W. WALKER, Esq., then a lawyer in Norfolk, to go to Gen. GRANT to lay the facts before him, and he obtained an order from Gen. GRANT himself directly signed by his own hand, that my vessel should be released, the money restored to me and the fine paid back again forthwith, all of which was done—the money being sent to me by Gen. PALMER, through a special messenger, done up in a handkerchief, a draft on New-York which he had already sent me having been protested. Neither Gen. BUTLER, nor any friend of his, nor any one connected with him, had any interest in my vessel, my voyage, my cargo or the proceeds thereof in any way. Afterward, upon a second voyage, my vessel was again seized by the navy, upon the same pretext—that the military permit for trade regulations did not authorize trade upon the waters. She was finally sent to Washington for adjudication as a prize, and before the Supreme Court of the district, after a full hearing, was restored to me by order of the Court with costs against the Government. And as the Court found that there was no possible ground for seizure, a certificate in favor of the officer making it was refused, so that I might have a remedy in a suit against him for my damages. In the meantime, while the vessel was retained, my cargo had deteriorated, and I brought suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for this interruption of my business, and obtained judgment in the same for $31,000 for damages in deterioration of the cargo after a full hearing. Gen. BUTLER had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with any of these transactions; neither had Gen. SHEPLEY anything to do with them except as above stated. All of these facts were well known to Gen. GORDON, for when he was in command in February, 1865, in Norfolk, after Gen. BUTLER was relieved, he called me before himself as a witness, he being at the time the President of a military commission investigating into the trading affairs of Norfolk. After swearing me as a witness and examining me upon all these transactions, he took me aside, saying that he did not want to get anything against me; that what he desired was to find something against Gen. BUTLER, and if I would tell anything against Gen. BUTLER I should not be harmed. He then put me on the stand again and commenced my examination, and when I declared, in answer to his questions, that Gen. BUTLER had nothing to do with any such thing, and that I knew of no harm of him, Gen. GORDON said I was a "d—d liar" and knew better, and thereupon ordered me into close confinement, and kept me so confined during all the time he was in command, without any charges preferred against me, without any wrong on my part, or any proceedings whatever. Being closely confined, under guard, I offered him bail in any amount for my appearance to answer anything against me, which he refused. Whenever, in his subsequent examinations of me, in answer to his questions, I did say anything favorable to Gen. BUTLER, he would order the phonographic reporter (Mr. H. E. ROCKWELL, of Newberry, Mass.,) not to take it down, saying that it was not important. When GORDON was relieved from command, I was told by the Provost-Marshal that he had no authority to detain me, and that I might go where I pleased. All these facts which I have stated were well known to many persons, and I should have brought suit against GORDON for false and unauthorized arrest and imprisonment, but that I am informed he is as entirely irresponsible and as worthless in point of property as I know he is in every other respect. Mr. WALKER, President of the Second National Bank of Norfolk, will readily confirm my statement that he obtained from Gen. GRANT for me the release of my steamer and the restoration of my money and the fine by Gen. PALMER, by means of an order signed by Gen. GRANT himself, which order in his recent speech Gen. GORDON falsely accuses Gen. BUTLER of having given, although he knew the fact to be to the contrary.

G. W. LANE.

SUFFOLK ss:—BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1868.—Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, the above-named G. W. LANE, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true.

JOHN H. BUTLER, Justice of the Peace.

The affidavits of POOLE, WHITLOCK, BAKER, and others were of similar tenor, and were made in 1867, to be used by BUTLER in preventing the confirmation by the United States Senate of GORDON's appointment as United States Marshal for Massachusetts.

After disposing of GORDON to the satisfaction of his audience, as expressed by frequent applause, he took up the claim made by Mr. DANA, that all the representative Republicans of the country, as well as the representative Republican newspapers, were opposed to BUTLER's reëlection. He said that so far from this being the case, his opponents, almost to a man, had been repudiated to a greater or less extent by the great Republican Party of the country. They comprised first the seven Senators who voted against impeachment, and on whose skirts rested the anarchy and bloodshed and murders of Union men now prevailing in the South. He would make this offer: If CHAS. SUMNER, the most consistent Republican in the country, would say that he did not wish him to be reëlected, he would retire from the contest. If Gen. BANKS, or any of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, would say they did not wish him to run, he would retire. If GRANT and COLFAX would say they did not wish him to be reëlected, he would withdraw. If DANA even would go to work in earnest as one of the counsel to prosecute JEFF. DAVIS and try him and bring him to conviction, he (BUTLER) would withdraw and go to making speeches for him. But DANA had said that he could not convict DAVIS except before a negro jury, and he did not think it a dignified proceeding to try a great criminal before negroes. Had impeachment succeeded and BEN WADE been made President, a lawyer from Massachusetts would have been appointed to try JEFF DAVIS, who would have tried him and convicted him long before now. [Tremendous applause.] He would have been willing to try him before any fair jury without regard to the color of their skin. But no; the counsel who should be bringing that arch traitor to justice was protecting him with one hand, while with the other he was distributing money around the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts, to try and corrupt the people and make them repudiate the representative of their choice. But all the money that could be raised by Boston bankers, by Wall-street and by the whisky ring would not avail for that purpose. Fifty thousand dollars had been collected, but fifty million would not buy the people of Old Essex or prevent his election.

He then overhauled the representative Republican newspapers that DANA had said opposed his reelection. He enumerated the Boston *Advertiser*, the New-York *Evening Post*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Nation*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, accounting for the opposition of each on personal grounds. The Boston *Advertiser* had been compelled by him to retract a gross slander of ANNA DICKINSON; the *Evening Post* had an editor—half minister and half playactor—named HUDSON, whom BUTLER had sent out of his department during the war; and also another editor named HENDERSON, who was tried for malfeasance as Navy Agent, and escaped conviction only by a flaw in the indictment; the *Nation* was started in the interest of the freedmen, and BUTLER had protested against a subscription of $15,000 to help establish the paper; the Chicago *Tribune* had Senators GRIMES and TRUMBULL as parties interested in its profits; and so on. As for the NEW-YORK TIMES, the reason for its opposition was rather funny (so your reporter thought when he came to hear it.) With most of the other papers he was more or less responsible for their enmity, but in this case he had nothing to do with it. He had understood that a reporter for that paper was present this evening, and he hoped he would report him fully on this point. [So I will.]

"A leading editor of that paper," said he, "is one JAMES W. SIMONTON, who once resided in California. I happened to have a nephew living there at the same time—a stout, strapping fellow, why may have sometimes been a little hasty and headstrong. This SIMONTON abused Senator BRODERICK most foully in his newspaper, and my nephew thrashed him like a dog. [Laughter.] Since that time SIMONTON has taken it out by writing violent and abusive articles against me—like the boy who, getting thrashed by his playmate, said: 'Well if I can't lick you I will make faces at your sister.'" [Renewed laughter and applause.]

After some general remarks about this row in the Fifth Congressional District being only another feature of the great contest going on between Radicalism and Conservatism—between progressive and retrograde ideas—Gen. BUTLER concluded his address, having spoken just two hours and a half. He speaks again to-night at Gloucester, and has an appointment in the district for every night from now till election. Mr. DANA also has appointments for nearly every evening, and will speak to-night at Peabody, four miles from here, from which point I propose to give you a little of the other side of the story. BUTLER says there will be 15,000 votes or more polled in this district on the 3d of November, of which he expects to get 5,000 majority over both the other candadates. There is some talk of Judge LORD, the Democratic candidate, withdrawing in favor of DANA, but whether he does or not will make very little difference. BUTLER will be reëlected by a very large majority of all the votes polled. Nobody, this side of Boston, pretends to doubt it for a moment, though many deplore the fact. S.

Gen. Gordon and Gen Butler—The Latter's Charges Against the Former—A Letter from Gen. Grant.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, Oct. 23.

Since Gen. GORDON made his speech in this city on the 16th inst., Gen. BUTLER has, in his customary style of warfare, sought to neutralize Gen. GORDON's damaging statements by circulating charges against the latter that are utterly destitute of foundation in fact. BUTLER says (quoting from the Lynn *Reporter* his speech in that city on Monday evening) that "GORDON, while in Gen. GILMORE's department, was arrested, tried, cashiered, and dismissed from the army;" but that "Senator WILSON, who was his neighbor, out of pure friendship, secured a remission of the sentence, and he went back to the army." If, following the example pursued by Butler men at some of the Dana meetings, some inquiring citizen had asked, while Gen. BUTLER was speaking, what had Gen. GORDON court-martialed for? what had he done? what was the result of the court? what did the department do with it?—the answer, if any had been given and the truth had been told, would have effectually disposed of the slander above quoted.

We have had access to the official documents in the case and can now lay before our readers the fact that Gen. GORDON, while in the Department of the South, commanding a division under Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, in 1863 and 1864, was, upon a certain occasion, ordered to detach one of his regiments, and send it from Folly Island to Hilton Head. Gen. GORDON obeyed the order instantly; but did not add to it some ten or more men on extra and detailed duty, not having been informed that there were such details. Gen. GILMORE, in a petulant and excited state, charged Gen. GORDON with purposely detaining these men, and demanded an explanation. Indignant at this false accusation, Gen. GORDON returned the paper, calling Gen. GILMORE's attention to the customs and courtesies of the service. The following is the letter of Gen. GILMORE, with the indorsement of Gen. GORDON:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 20, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. G. H. Gordon, Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The Major-General Commanding is officially informed that an officer and twenty-four enlisted men of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers have been detained by you from accompanying their regiment to Hilton Head, as directed by Special Orders No. 18, current series, from these headquarters. This action is in direct violation of Paragraph 2, General Order No. 68, series of 1863, from these headquarters, and the Major-General Commanding requires from you an immediate explanation.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ED. W. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

[INDORSEMENT.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

It is a custom and a courtesy of the service to refer "Official information" in the nature of an accusation against a General Officer to such officer for his report upon its truth or falsity, before requiring in a peremptory manner an immediate explanation.

Upon this frivolous matter, and angry at the indorsement, Gen. GILMORE forwarded to Gen. HALLECK various charges of neglect of duty in not ordering the men, disobedience of orders in not ordering the men, and insubordination in the form and substance of the indorsement. Gen. HALLECK ordered a court. After the court convened, which was early in 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C., GILMORE added to his charges another of arbitrary and oppressive conduct, in that Gen. GORDON ordered a Captain to be placed in the guard-tent for an offence commited. The trial concluded; in which it appeared that the Captain never was placed in the guard-tent, the Provost Marshal placing him in his own tent. Gen. GORDON, was within one week therefrom ordered to command the District of Florida; from thence to the Department of the Gulf, where he commanded a division under Gen. CANBY, and aided, in conjunction with FARRAGUT and GRANGER, in capturing the Forts in Mobile Bay. From thence Gen. GORDON was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, by Gen. GRANT's order, and assigned to the duty which renders him so unpleasant in Gen. BUTLER's eye.

The proceedings of that Court-martial were never published. Gen. GORDON made application, subsequently, at Washington, to know why; and was told at the Adjutant-General's Department that the whole matter was too frivolous for their consideration! Therefore, Gen. GORDON could not have been "cashiered and dismissed from the army," and Senator WILSON could not "have secured a remission" of that which never existed, and Gen. GORDON could not have "gone back to the army" from which, during the whole of the proceedings, he was never for one moment absent! Though the proceedings of a court-martial cannot be revealed by any of the members until authorized by the proper authority, there was never any doubt, at Hilton Head, of Gen. GORDON's honorable acquittal. There was no evidence to convict him even of the shallow charges which GILMORE had preferred, and GILMORE's great chagrin was apparent to all. This disposes of the misrepresentations of BUTLER and Dr. LORING, and conclusively proves that no taint attaches to Gen. GORDON's reputation. The Captain ordered to the guard-tent by Gen. GORDON was subsequently cashiered for stealing commissary stores within Gen. BUTLER's department.

To follow up this matter and show Gen. GORDON's standing as a soldier during his almost twenty years of service in behalf of his country, we now give, in full, the letter of Gen. GRANT written about three years after these transactions, an extract from which is to be found in Gen. GORDON's speech at Salem on the 16th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1866.

His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:

This will introduce to you Gen. G. H. GORDON, of Massachusetts, an applicant, I believe, for a civil appointment. Gen. GORDON, being a graduate of West Point of about my own date, I have known him long, and can speak of his character from personal knowledge. He served gallantly in the Mexican War, was there twice wounded and brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. In the late rebellion he served throughout the conflict, rising from Colonel to Brigadier, and Brevet Major-General. While the army was holding LEE in Richmond and Petersburg, I found the latter was receiving supplies, either through the inefficiency or with the permission of the officer selected by Gen. BUTLER for the command of Norfolk from Norfolk, through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Knowing Gen. GORDON to be honest and capable, I attached him to the Army of the James to take that command, knowing that no persuasion could make him swerve from his duty. I can speak of Gen. GORDON knowingly, as being reliable in the highest sense, and capable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

GEN. BUTLER'S CASE

Letter from Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I am glad that you accepted the nomination to Congress lately tendered you. Feeling great respect for many who differ from you, I nevertheless thoroughly believe that you have done right, and have met the somewhat unpleasant duties of the hour with the spirit of a brave and honorable man.

Gen. BUTLER's eminent services during the rebellion will always be held in grateful remembrance. His strong will, fertility of intellectual resources, and indomitable combativeness made him greatly useful then, but if he is to be upon the wrong side of the controversy concerning the national debt, starting as he does from among the staunch and trusted Radicals, he will be the most dangerous man in the United States. Some say that he cares nothing for the financial views he has pushed forward, but that he yields temporarily, with ultimate right purposes, to a popular tendency that he thinks should be conciliated. If so, and the bad tendency should become stronger hereafter, will he not continue to accompany and accelerate it? But if, as I suppose, he sincerely believes that he is right, we may be sure that what he believes in he will fight for, and that he will do his utmost to carry other Congressmen with him. Shall New-England send so powerful a man to give new life to the heresies that were supposed to flourish only "out West," but have been almost wholly rooted out of Republican fields in that region?

Please count me among those who believe without doubt and say without hesitation anywhere that the financial policy pressed by Gen. BUTLER would put a blot and eternal stain upon the honor of our country. If it is to be carried into effect, let it be done by the champions and abettors of slavery and secession. Let there be one party wholly free from the crime of repudiation, "open or covert, threatened or suspected," and then something of honor will be saved to the nation in any event. The Chicago Convention was overwhelmingly of that opinion. I was told that only two members of the Committee on Resolutions favored the views held by Gen. BUTLER, and the strong tide in the right direction was not conscious of their resistance, if they made any. In the Convention itself covert repudiation made no sign. That body asserted its opinions with vigor and enthusiasm, and, as it supposed, with unmistakable clearness. For one, I have been as much surprised by Gen. BUTLER's perversions of the platform as I was originally by his perversion of the loan acts and Treasury circulars. It takes much ingenuity and more violence to make its declarations sanction, or to any degree cover, those of the Tammany Convention. Common sense is not at fault in understanding that the two Conventions are perfectly at issue upon the two matters of bond-taxation and payment in greenbacks.

The people who lent the nation money in the days of its agony had a right to understand, from what was said and done by Congress and the Treasury Department, that the bonds were not to be taxed. The price paid shows that they did so understand. Had they been told that a right to tax was reserved, and been told precisely what the tax was to be, the bonds would have sold accordingly, and the Government would have made no profit by the reservation. Had the amount of the tax been left uncertain, the bonds, if sold at all, would have sold at a discount so great as to leave an ample margin for protection against the indefinite contingency, the Government would have been a very heavy loser, and the debt would have been greatly enlarged. Believing that there was to be no taxation, the people bought with only one risk—that of successful rebellion and consequent national bankruptcy. We sold the right to tax, in the original contract, and it is only by so doing and afterward resorting to taxation that an apparent advantage can be gained. But as the "advantage" would bring with it eternal infamy, it is altogether too expensive.

To "pay the five-twenties in greenbacks," is to forcibly substitute protested demand notes for obligations that pay interest in gold, and whose principal is justly payable only in the recognized money of the world. The objection to so paying the principal is that the holder will make too much money by it. When the protested demand notes shall have been put in place of the bond, depreciation will be hastened and the objection will grow stronger daily. Resistance to the downward course will never be so easy as it is now at the beginning.

The duty of the Government is to pay first the debts that are due first. These are the greenbacks, the demand notes that have been daily protested for six years, and that stand in the market at 70 cents or thereabouts. The bonds are not yet due; nobody is in a hurry to have them paid, and the merchant would be either a fool or a rascal who, because he was embarrassed, would try to substitute for debts not due for years to come, demand notes which he confessedly could not pay. First make good our greenback debts due to-day, and then the trouble will be over. Uncle Sam put out his greenback notes for beef, bread, coats, powder, lead, and soldiers' wages, when he knew he could not pay them, and he told the people so; but he said, "Bring them in by fifties and hundreds, and I will give you for them long bonds, with interest semi-annually; and, as the interest will be coming due this very year, while I shall continue to be embarrassed, I promise you that I will pay even the interest in real money." Why did he not say: "I will pay the principal also in real money?" He did not think of it nor did the creditor either. Both knew, as every intelligent man does, that there is only one real payment at the end, that is, gold or silver, and that giving the bond for the greenbacks was done only to gain time for getting ready the gold. The greenback says: "The United States will pay the bearer one dollar." It does not specify what the dollar is to be, therefore, according to our heretical brethren, it may be renewed *ad infinitum*, accompanied by a perpetual refusal to show the dollar. Evidently the present financial duty of the Government is to resume specie payment at the earliest possible day. That which the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment the Republican Party will consent to tender.

The late war demonstrated that a Republican form of Government may be the strongest of all, as against rebellion and secession, which were supposed to be the special dangers of a Republic. The whole force of the costly and glorious demonstration will be lost if our people do not exhibit an absolutely inflexible will, and the finest moral sense, in carrying and paying the debt. Therefore, I have said, for every dollar of the debt, the blood of a soldier is pledged. It has been said that "the public conscience is never awakened by crimes from which the public itself expects to reap some advantage." The man who seeks political success by acting upon such a theory, is to be dreaded in proportion to his ability and energy. It is a cruel slander upon a people who gave 300,000 lives, and $5,000,000 to save the nation, praying as they gave, and standing ready to continue giving to the last.

These financial questions are to agitate the country for years. If the Republican Party desires the respect of the world or the control of the Government, it must take the positions demanded by commercial integrity and national honor, and maintain them without fear, favor or compromise, "welcoming recruits and shunning deserters." There is no man living whom I would support, for any office, upon any other platform. Uncle Sam must be a gentleman.

It is claimed that Gen. BUTLER is so able and prominent a representative of Radicalism that the party cannot afford his defeat. Rather let us say that Radicalism can always afford to do right, and can never afford to give up anything of national honor in exchange for supposed advantages to reconstruction and impartial suffrage. I cannot say which I deem the more weighty and serious subject, the reconstruction policy of our party or its purposes concerning financial matters. As to the latter, Gen. BUTLER's is in deadly opposition alike to true radicalism and true conservatism. If all Republicans were ready to consider bond-taxation and greenback-substitution issues non-essential and of little consequence, would not the nation be rushing to repudiation and an immortality of shame? It seems so to me.

You have known what it is to stand out for sound principles against the pressure of old friends and great majorities, even in old Massachusetts. You can do it again if necessary. I admire and respect your course. "Fight it out on that line."

Very truly yours, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

To Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

SEYMOUR AND CHASE.

A Talk with Prominent Democratic Wire-Pullers—The Proposed Change of Candidates—Mr. Chase's Willingness to Run in Place of Seymour—Seymour Wouldn't Withdraw—His Obstinacy the Defeat of the Party—Election Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

The political situation at this hour of prominent Presidential candidates is refreshing. At least I have found it so. It has been my pleasure to confer with several of the magnates here during the past forty-eight hours, and be benefited and edified by their opinions and statements. I remembered that but a day or two before the New-York *World's* burning rhetoric, under the title of the "Young, Indomitable Democracy," FRANK BLAIR was in close consultation with the leading lights of demoralized Copperheadism in this city. I remembered, too, that he proceeded immediately to his home in St. Louis, and, from the piazza of his own house, proclaimed his entire willingness and readiness to relinquish all personal considerations for the benefit and harmony and success of his party. To many this looked like mere braggadocio on FRANK's part; but I did not think so. FRANK BLAIR, though an impulsive, erratic genius, is not insensible to the higher qualities of spontaneous generosity and magnanimity. There is very little cold and heartless duplicity in his composition. He is a hot-headed, warm-hearted, impetuous fellow, whose mind is not as comprehensive as GUIZOT's nor as liberal as JOHN BRIGHT's. FRANK is as well known in Ohio, and particularly Indiana, as many of the more prominent public men. He dealt manyHerculean blows at Democracy in Indiana in the campaigns of 1856 and 1860; and it was not to be believed by the people, having such a thorough knowledge of the man, that any stubbornness of FRANK's could have impeded the consummation of the *coup d'état* shadowed forth by GEORGE WASHINGTON MCLEAN, ALEXANDER LONG, and MANTON MARBLE. It was a curious muddle into which the public mind was led. Sensible people, remembering how HORATIO SEYMOUR plead with the Tammany Convention not to nominate him; how he said it would be a wicked vivisection of his honor; how he wept as weepeth the unsoothed infant; and how he in pathetic language implored, "Pity me, HARVEY, pity me"—people remembering these facts will not, cannot understand how Mr. SEYMOUR could fail to jump at so golden an opportunity as this to retire and give place to some other man. On the whole subject the Western people are in a condition of "confuzzled confusion!" And it was for "more light" that I came here. The secret had reached publicity, that Messrs. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, ALEXANDER LONG, GEORGE W. MCLEAN and company were the bold chevaliers who proposed to the "young, indomitable Democracy" the change of front—the substitution of "Old Greenbacks" for the empiric, jejune statesman whose prœtorium is a farm-house near Utica, N. Y. For information I had

A TALK WITH ALEXANDER LONG.

But who is ALEXANDER LONG? Cincinnati's Third-street is one of business, banks and professions. The heavy men, moneyed men, and wealth are there. The city has hardly arisen to that eminence which devotes a specific street to a specific business, hence Third for a dozen squares is one of multiplied and heterogeneous avocations. The great lawyers, of the past and present, have made it famous between Main and Race; the "shingle" of "CHASE & BALL" still swings on an old-fashioned door in a narrow entrance hall on a second floor; Gen. and Ex-Gov. COX may be found in more modern and palatial quarters there; and tripping up a slender stairway on the south side, into a cozy pair of offices, you can greet ALEXANDER LONG. He is an Ex-Congressman; full of legal business; stout, strong and red-haired—indomitable and courageous; was in the Ohio Legislature twenty years ago when CHASE was elected United States Senator; took a conspicuous part in manipulating the Tammany Hall Convention for CHASE—he may have been for PENDLETON. He is a genial gentleman—a man of will and positiveness. I wanted information. Said he:

"There is no hope for a change of candidates. If your Radical Party has all the knaves, ours, certainly, has all the fools."

"But what assurance have you that Mr. CHASE would accept a nomination?" I asked.

"All the assurance in the world. I sent Mr. —— to Washington last week. He had a long interview with Mr. CHASE on Saturday. A telegram was that day received by me, containing the positive assurance that Judge CHASE would accept the race; and an hour after Mr. —— left the Chief Justice, Mr. CHASE wrote me a letter, which I have in my pocket. There's nothing in the way, Sir, *nothing, except the obstinacy of Horatio Seymour.*"

"I understand, Mr. LONG, that the BLAIRS are opposed to the change, and how is it about FRANK himself? I see that he said in St. Louis that he was willing to give way."

"Yes," replied Mr. LONG, "FRANK BLAIR is all right. When he was in Cincinnati the other day, he informed Mr. PENDLETON, myself and others, in a conference we had, that he was ready any moment to yield all personal considerations for the party's good."

"And so you had all the arrangements made, and all were willing except SEYMOUR?" inquired I.

"All. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his wire-workers positively refuse to listen to reason, We shall be defeated, and his obstinacy is the sole cause. 'Old Greenbacks' would have created a *furor*, had our candidates generously retired. SEYMOUR's hypocrisy and that of the charlatans who manœuvered his nomination through the New-York Convention, is now as apparent as a noonday sun."

Mr. LONG spoke in a most emphatic manner. My objective point was to be assured on two facts, viz.:

1. CHASE's *status*.
2. Who halted in the proposed change?

The latter question was fully settled by Mr. LONG's conversation.

The former was yet mystified. After much thorough investigation, I am concluded on the first proposition. Mr. CHASE's letter should settle that without doubt. I made diligent inquiry as to its terms. A copy which I should judge reliable read as follows, viz.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

DEAR MR. LONG: Your friend, Mr. ——, called on me to-day. He has communicated by telegraph with you. * * Should our friends urge my acceptance, in the event of Mr. SEYMOUR's withdrawal, *I should stand as the candidate for the Presidency in his stead*, and trust to the reverence which the people bear the Constitution, and their innate love of universal justice, for a triumphant election. My position is well known to the country, represented alike by my public record and by the views expressed in the resolutions agreed upon in July and published in all the journals. * * National courage will bring this people through untold vicissitudes to unity, prosperity and happiness. * *

Very truly, your friend,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE.

Of course I had not access to the original, which was private, and should I have had, my regard for the civilities due gentlemen and for the sacredness of private correspondence would have precluded any publication at my hands. But the sentiments expressed in this purportedly genuine apograph conform strictly with the vivid outline given me by Hon. ALEXANDER LONG. HORATIO SEYMOUR's philosophy reads:

"To thine ownself be true,
And it shall follow as the day the night,
Thou canst not then be false to—"

thine own self. And hence he goes forth from watermelons and Utica a Diogenes, astounding the world with his philosophy—an Esculapius, cicatrizing the wounds of the Democracy—a chief of the Gorgons, wild with hidden furies, bright with secret glories!

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati is counting a big population on the strength of its aggregate vote recently, which was 43,000. That of New-York in 1840 was about 40,000, and you had then a population of 312,000. The same proportion of ballots to population would give the Queen City 335,400. But let us not forget that Kentucky and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with their large boating population, took a small hand in Cincinnati's election on the 13th inst. At least 3,000 votes were cast by men who are no more entitled to vote in the Queen City than I to usurp the functions of the Czar of all the Russias. Cincinnati is big enough and good enough with 300,000 population. Her architecture is superlative and her people are enterprising and generous.

From disclosures now being made in the Ninth Ohio District, a new and rather original *modus operandi* of manufacturing "self-made men" has been practiced. A Judge DICKINSON was the Coppery candidate for Congress against Gen. GIBSON, and was successful by a small majority. Two years ago the district was Republican by some 1,600. It appears that Judge DICKINSON's court had authority to naturalize foreign persons; and it further appears that his court has been for weeks running like a saw mill in snow season, turning out hundreds of blank naturalization certificates, which were sent out everywhere, not only in his own district, but all over Ohio, to be filled up with the names of Irishmen and others who were not legal voters. How extensive this fraud is cannot be ascertained. Whether the Judge was himself a *particeps criminis* does not appear as yet. Perhaps not in detail; but if he signed a certificate in blank, he has no more right to sit in Congress than the scaliest outlaw on Blackwell's Island. This business of using the confiding and well-meaning Irishmen, who fly the Emerald Isle to escape tyranny, to further the interests of the aristocracy and slavery-upholding elements here, is a crying evil, and should be abated. No doubt at least five thousand citizens of Ireland and Germany voted illegally in Ohio and Indiana on the 13th inst.

In Indianapolis the Fifth Ward is largely Democratic. At the city election in May, 1867, both parties brought out every vote which could be made available. The contest was an exciting one. The total poll was 872. Since then there has been no considerable augmentation of the population. Yet the registry closed with over 1,800 names on it prior to the October election this year. The fraud was visible to the naked eye. Fortunately the Republicans took time by the forelock, and more than 500 Kentucky Ku-klux, and Emerald Isle carpet-baggers who happen to be constructing a railroad just where the Democracy need most aid at election time, were prevented from polluting the ballot boxes with their perjury. The Democracy resorted to most desperate means to gain the ascendency in the West, and their shameless rascality is now being exposed in all quarters. In the Frst Congressional District, of this city, the vote of 1866 stood:

Republican	10,422
Democrat	9,496
Republican majority	926

This year it stands:

Democrat	10,479
Republican	10,276
Democratic majority	203

The Republicans lose but 146, but the Democrats gain 983. This enormous gain could not have been by accessions from the Republicans, for they lost but 146, and the natural increase, all told, not over 400. According to the usual ratio, the district should have increased in population between six and ten thousand if this vote is legal. But still more glaring fraud appears in the Second District. The vote in it in 1866 was:

Republican	11,549
Democratic	8,991
Republican majority	2,558

In 1868 the vote stands:

Republican	11,675
Democratic	11,063
Republican majority	612

Here the Republican gain in two years is natural, and foots up 126. But the Democratic gain is 1,072! These facts tell a chapter of shame which should send a blush to the cheek of the "young, indomitable Democracy." The Indianapolis *Journal*, of a recent date, said: "One hundred and sixteen Irishmen were registered at Connersville, Fayette County. They all claimed to be employed on the Junction Railroad, but we are informed by an officer of that road that there are not to exceed thirty Irishmen in its service in the whole County of Fayette." And so it is everywhere.

I should think this system of wholesale manufacture of voters, to satisfy the demand, had obtained in New-York, if the story that your registry is 48,000 larger this than last year, is true.

Kentucky is not herself again, and will not be till after Nov. 3. Her 90,000 Democratic majority can spare vastly, and yet be strong in its might. When it is remembered that Kentucky has but one daily paper outside of Louisville, its 90,000 Democratic majority is easily accounted for. Its prevailing ignorance explains why its citizens, infuriated with bad whisky, can ride up and down the streets of its principal towns, cursing Radicals, brandishing bowie-knives and revolvers, and end the disgusting scenes by shooting unoffending colored men. Once in a while something good comes up from this stronghold of ignorance. The following is related by an eye-witness in a letter to a New-Albany journal:

"A few weeks since some mischievous wag caused to be circulated through London, Laurel County, Ky., a report that the 'Radical revolutionary Congress' had passed a law empowering and commanding negro women to prosecute for bastardy, just as white women are allowed to do in similar cases. This was just before County Court Day, which is a great day all over Kentuck. Almost everybody then goes to the Court-house, as very much business is transacted, and political speeches are delivered if a canvass is going on. County Court Day came in London, and with it a large influx of the yeomanry of the country, who could be seen in squads here and there about the Court-house yard, discussing and denouncing the aforesaid act of Congress as an unconstitutional interference with the domestic concerns of the State of Kentucky. When, lo! several negro women were seen wending their way toward the Court-house from different directions, bearing their mulatto children in their arms. A panic immediately seized upon the crowd, or rather the Democratic portion of it, and in less time than it takes to write this, a hundred Democrats have mounted their horses and were making for the hills and brush that surround the town, and it is said that some of them have not been seen in London since."

Whether the incident is exactly true or not, it opens up a subject for profitable reflection by the great "White Man's Party." Just think of it! Suppose our Constitution did not prohibit an *Ex post facto* law, would there be a stampede of the nature described by the above incident? J. Q. T.

The Official Returns of the Ohio Election.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 24.

Three counties remain to be heard from in Ohio—Hocking, Licking and Sandusky. A revision of the figures, and the addition of official returns from several counties received yesterday, shows the following result:

For Sherwood, Republican	200,107
For Hubbard, Democrat	240,036
Sherwood's majority	20,071
Net Republican gain over 1867	13,876
Total vote, as far as reported	500,143
Increase of vote in 1868	15,916

The complete vote of the Eighth and Seventeenth Congressional Districts has been received since our tables were published. In the former, JOHN BEATTY's (Republican) majority is 948; in the latter, AMBLER (Republican) is elected by the handsome majority of 3,396.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republican Victory in the State Election—Their Three Candidates for Congress Elected.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, Oct. 24.

We have news enough this morning to show that while the large Republican majorities of two years ago will be reduced, the State is still largely and securely Republican. A careful summary of what we now know shows the following general facts, as we think Gen. DUVAL, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, is elected by not less than 900 majority. It may be more. Mr. MCGREW, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, is elected by a majority which will not be less than 2,000, and is more likely to be 2,500. Gen. WITCHER, the Republican nominee in the Third District, is probably elected by a small majority. The reports from fifteen counties, which in 1866 cast half the vote of the State, shows about a 1,000 Democratic gain over the vote of 1866 and about an equal Democratic loss from the vote of last Fall. If the ratio of Republican losses in the rest of the State should be the same, it would leave the Republican majority in the State somewhere near 4,500. The Republican losses in the outlying counties may be greater in proportion to the vote cast than they have been in the northern part of the State, and can hardly be less. Our estimate, with present information, is that the Republican majority in the State will be found to come out between 3,000 and 4,500, which will be a slight general gain on the Republican majorities of last fall. And when full returns are received we think it will be found this reduction in majority is not due to changes of Republicans to Democrats, but to an increased Democratic registration. We shall not be surprised to learn that the entire vote cast is over 45,000, perhaps nearer 50,000. As far as reported we have gained a member of the House of Delegates,) Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Wirt County,) and we do not hear of one lost. The Panhandle Counties have all done better than they did last Fall, (Ohio County more than 600 better,) and with the exception of Brooke, better than in 1866.

Unless we are much mistaken, we have elected two-thirds of the next House of Delegates, and the Senate is largely Republican, of course.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Mr. Griswold and the Workingmen—Testimonial from Two Hundred and Sixty-six Employes of the Rensselaer Works.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 24.

Attempts have been made in various quarters, by secret circulars and otherwise, to create the impression that Mr. GRISWOLD is the enemy of working people. The voluntary testimony of his employes in the Rensselaer Iron Works, two hundred and sixty-six in number, and nearly all of them members of the Democratic Party, is the best possible answer to the slander. And the fact may here be stated that this tribute comes from the men of their own free will and accord. No partisan influences prompted it. No political friend of Mr. GRISWOLD suggested it, and he was entirely ignorant of the movement until it had assumed the form in which it is presented to the public in our columns to-day.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY, Oct. 23, 1868.

The undersigned workmen of the Rensselaer Iron Works, irrespective of political partisanship, fully appreciating the industrial ability and energy of our employer, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, with whom many of us have been associated for a period of from ten to fifteen years, take pleasure at this time and under existing circumstances in giving an expression of our esteem and regard for him as a man, and our belief that if elected Governor of the Empire State, the industrial interests and general prosperity of the community will be one of the chief objects of his administration.

Reserving to ourselves the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage according to the dictates of our own consciences, (a privilege which we are proud to say has never been interfered with by Mr. GRISWOLD,) we should nevertheless be gratified to see our worthy and esteemed employer chosen to a position which he will truly honor and fully deserves.

[Here follow the signatures.]

REPLY OF MR. GRISWOLD.

TROY, Oct. 24, 1868.

James Heany, James McTavey and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the communication signed by yourselves and some two hundred and fifty or more of the employes associated with you. The expression of confidence and kind feeling conveyed is especially gratifying to me. Political preferment is not indispensable to my happiness, but the esteem of those with whom I am constantly surrounded and associated, at home and in my business, I deeply prize and appreciate. This voluntary expression of your regard is, consequently, most gratifying; and trusting that the same kind relations which now exist between us may continue in the future, I remain very truly yours, JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Pendleton's Position.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The statement published in several Eastern papers and dispatches from Washington and New-York, that Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON advised or desired a change of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, or that he ever wrote or telegraphed on the subject, is authoritatively denied.

Large Republican Meeting in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Judge A. W. TENNEY, of New-York; Col. KNAPP, of North Carolina, and Gen. MCKEAN, of Saratoga, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in this city last evening.

The Forthcoming Gathering of "Boys in Blue" in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 25.

A grand mass convention of the "Boys in Blue" of this State will be held here on Wednesday next. A majority of the organizations in the State will participate, besides various delegations from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There will be a torchlight procession in the evening, and an illumination and fireworks. It is expected that five thousand torches will be in line.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Nomination Declined—Letter from Mr. Dennis McMahon.

Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON has written the following letter to the Constitutional Union Convention, declining their nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court:

NO. 13 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

To the Constitutional Union Organization:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your compliment to me, in nominating me for the office of Supreme Court Judge for this district. But I must respectfully decline it. My professional engagements are so extensive and varied that I cannot neglect them in the pursuit of or in holding office. Were it proper or becoming to me to give you advice, I would venture to say that, inasmuch as it is the duty of every Conservative Union-loving man to stem the tide of Radicalism, now threatening to overrun our land, it would be better to unite with the other Democratic organizations of this City in presenting an united front to the enemy. Inasmuch as you have adopted the ticket, subsequently with one exception adopted by Tammany Hall, and as that exception is myself, I hasten to withdraw, so that an unbroken front may be presented to the enemy.

Yours respectfully, D. MCMAHON.

The declination of Mr. MCMAHON has greatly disappointed his friends, who were hopeful of his election.

Richmond County—Staten Island.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Republicans of Staten Island, called by the united Grant and Colfax Clubs of the county, through their Central Club, was held at Clifton Landing on Saturday evening. Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, on the motion of Mr. WAGNER, Chairman of the Central Club, was called upon to preside. The Chairmen of the nine clubs of the island were named as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. BRICK, STERLING, WATERS and J. R. SMITH as Secretaries. Mr. CURTIS opened the meeting with a stirring address. The ratification resolutions, embracing the electoral, State, Congressional and county tickets, were then read by Mr. NORVELL, the whole of the nominees being cordially indorsed by the meeting, and none with more enthusiastic determination to work hence to the close of the polls on Tuesday week than GRISWOLD for Governor, the importance of whose success as against the heavy majorities of New-York and Brooklyn is duly appreciated. The names Col. WOOD, for Congress, whose election is almost assured, and of Mr. HAWKINS for Assembly, who must also be elected if the Republicans of the county do their duty, were received and their nominations warmly accepted by the meeting. The meeting was then most acceptably and eloquently addressed by Gen. BRUCE, of Madison County, N. Y., by Mr. CROWE, of New-York, and Judge HEUSTED, of Louisiana, and at 10 o'clock an adjournment was had, after three hearty cheers proposed by the President, for the whole ticket.

Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, met Saturday night, Mr. T. C. MOORE, the Chairman, presiding. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. P. W. KENYON was nominated for Alderman. Mr. KENYON is a strong candidate, and his friends hope to elect him by a handsome majority.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Having seen in this morning's TIMES that Mr. WOLTMAN received the Republican nomination for Assembly, permit me to say that that is a mistake. I hope you will correct it, as Mr. VICTOR HEIMBERGER is the regular nominee. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MANSFIELD, Sec. As. Con., Twelfth A. District, Eleventh Ward.

Democratic Union Assembly Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Union Fourth Assembly Convention of the Seventh Ward, held at Myer's Hotel, No. 80 Henry-street, on the evening of the 24th inst., Col. BAGLEY presiding, Capt. PHILIP DOUGHERTY acting as Secretary, Dr. R. S. CARPENTIER was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the district for member of Assembly.

Republican Rally at Turner's.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held Saturday evening at Turner's Station, on the Erie Railroad. There were fully 1,000 people present, and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. GEO. K. SMITH, Hon. A. HULSE and others. Their remarks were received with a great deal of applause. An excellent glee club was present and sang several campaign songs with spirit and effect.

The Republicans of College Point, L. I.

On Saturday evening the German Republican Club of College Point, L. I., was addressed by Col. T. B. THORPE and Dr. HOLST, of New-York. Over five hundred naturalized citizens were present. The hall at this place has been splendidly decorated by the ladies of the naturalized citizens with flags of all nations, the Stars and Stripes prominent over all. A largely-increased Republican vote may be with certainty expected from this place on the 3d of November next.

Republican Mass Meeting.

Hon. Mr. BROSS, of Illinois, addressed a large audience in the wigwam at Jersey City, on Saturday. His remarks were pointed and powerful, and received great applause from the audience.

Republican Parade at Lafayette.

The Grant and Colfax Clubs of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bergen, Hudson City and Lafayette met at the latter place Saturday evening, and joined in a parade through the principal streets. At the Bay Shore House addresses were delivered by Gen. BURKE, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Esq., and others.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Hon. W. D. Kelley on Affairs in Tennessee—Distribution of Republican Campaign Documents—Democratic Love-Feast.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Oct. 25.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who has been in East Tennessee, speaking with Gov. BROWNLOW, for the last two weeks, returned yesterday. He reports the Unionists of that section very active, and confident of carrying the State by forty thousand majority. Since the October elections the rebel spirit has become much less violent, and outrages and murders in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia have nearly ceased.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE-FEAST.

On Friday night last the Rebel Democracy had a regular political love-feast at Alexandria. A considerable delegation, with a band, went over from here, and speeches were made extolling the bravery of the Southern army, and urging the people of Virginia to ignore the laws of Congress. CAVANAGH, Delegate from Montana, said peace would not be secure until the hero, LEE, could walk the streets with GRANT, but added, very properly, that this day would not come until the Democracy were successful. Another speaker, of Celtic origin, called BUTLER, LOGAN and SICKLES thieves and mercenaries. Still another said that GRANT would be ridden by the "niggers" during his Administration, if elected. It was a fine time for the undefiled rebel Democracy.

THE MURDER OF HON. JAMES HINDS.

The assassination of a member of Congress, Hon. JAMES HINDS, of Arkansas, naturally causes much comment and indignation here. HINDS was an ex-army officer, and had served as a member of the House since June last, when the State was admitted. He was quite a young man, of very quiet habits and gentlemanly deportment.

NEW-JERSEY VOTERS.

Citizens of New-Jersey in this city are included in the arrangements for reduced fare extended to New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians. Special arrangements have been made in the Fourth Congressional District of that State to take voters from that district at one-half the rates advertised, and efforts are making to secure the same advantages for citizens of the other districts.

CRICKET.

The visit of the All-England Eleven to this country revived cricket even in Washington. Yesterday a spirited game was played between Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, and the members of his Legation on one side, and a picked eleven from the Washington cricket clubs on the other. The latter won.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have concluded their labors of distributing documents for the purposes of the campaign. They have sent off about seven millions of their various publications, fully half of which have gone to the Southern States.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

LETTER II.

Reasons for Sending an American Envoy—No Antipathy to the English—English Employes in the Chinese Service—Wise Policy of British Ministers—Change in the Policy of China.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last I showed the impropriety of describing the Embassy as *Americo*-Chinese. I now have something to say respecting the reasons, which determined the choice of an American, for that after all is the sore point with our English critic.

It would have been more becoming, he thinks, as well as more politic in the Chinese, to have chosen for their Envoy "an Englishman with a knowledge of the language, in place of an American without it." And such in all probability would have been their choice, if the Embassy had been planned and carried into effect prior to the announcement of Mr. BURLINGAME'S intention to resign. The Chinese have no such aversion to the employment of British subjects as the writer would lead them to infer. The Englishmen who are engaged in their civil and military service greatly outnumber the Americans—a fact which I shall not forget to make use of in another place; and in the case supposed, the lot would no doubt have fallen on one of the former, with the generous concurrence of Mr. BURLINGAME himself. But in the person of the retiring Minister, three circumstances, each desirable if not essential to the success of this first Embassy, met together in a remarkable manner, and determined the choice as naturally as a spark ignites a train, or the touch of a conductor releases an electric charge. These were his personal character, his official standing and his national connection.

Granting that among the scores of educated Englishmen in the service of the Chinese Government, or in Her British Majesty's diplomatic and consular services in China, there were not wanting individuals equal to Mr. BURLINGAME in natural parts, and superior in that knowledge of the language, which the writer in the *Times* deems of such vital importance, where were the Chinese to look for a person who possessed the other two or even the first of the remaining qualifications? Is the *Times* offended because, in addition to Siam and Hawaii, the responsibility of representing China was not imposed on Sir JOHN BOWRING? Or does it consider that in appointing his American colleague the Chinese were treating Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK with neglect?

Sir RUTHERFORD is a man whose distinguished ability and thorough interest in the welfare of China will render him memorable as one of the best friends of the Chinese people. Yet had he even been resigning his post at the same time with Mr. BURLINGAME, and equally willing to accept an appointment from the Emperor of China, the Mandarins would have given him no umbrage by preferring Mr. BURLINGAME. Why? Because *cæteris paribus* the nationality of the latter would have been admitted to be a consideration of sufficient weight to turn the scale.

To introduce them into the arena of European diplomacy, the Chinese required a man who possessed both the experience and the prestige belonging to the Minister of a first-class Power; but had the representatives of all the Great Powers presented themselves as candidates, the Chinese would have been clearly justifiable in giving their suffrages for him whose country had the fewest interests to secure by such an appointment.

Three of the Great Treaty Powers occupy, whatever their feelings or policy, an attitude of constant menace toward China. Russia has been encroaching on the ancient domains of the Munchus; France has lately swallowed up the Anamese Empire and made a threatening movement in the Corea, and finally England has passed the borders of her East Indian possessions almost to the frontiers of Yunnon. Would it be reasonable to expect that the Emperor of China would clothe a retiring Envoy of one of these aggressive neighbors with a patent of "full powers," which he might have a temptation to employ for the aggrandizement of his own country? Would he not rather select as the depository of discretionary powers of such vast moment the citizen of a home-keeping Republic, whose people have in their veins the restless fire of their Anglo-Saxon ancestry, but whose territory is large enough to satisfy their reasonable ambition, and whose inter-oceanic position binds them to a perfect neutrality in all the conflicts of the Old World?

The writer in the *Times* not only fails to perceive that it was the plainest dictate of expediency to appoint an Envoy whose nationality would be a sufficient bond for his good behavior: he discovers in it the culmination of a long series of acts of ingratitude and spite. Now the services done to China by Great Britain I admit to be great and signal, though, to tell the truth, some of them have not emanated from the spirit of pure benevolence. Being, however, somewhat of an opitimist, I am willing to credit England with all the good that has issued from her two wars and her trade in opium. But is it not a little too much to expect that the Chinese should acknowledge their obligations for favors of that kind. What would an intelligent Chinaman say if asked to read among the ruins of their palaces the catalogue of benefits for which he is called on to be grateful? "Our obligation to Great Britain," he would be sure to say, for they have learned to quote the fables, "is like that of the stork to the lion, who, when the former extracted a bone from his royal throat and modestly hinted at compensation, exclaimed, with an angry roar, 'ungrateful wretch! are you unmindful of the fact that by forbearing to close my jaws I spared your unworthy life?' Other services we ought to recognize, but we can never forget that our neck was twice between the lion's jaws."

Would you not, after listening to this melodramatic complaint of ingratitude toward their English benefactors, and groundless partiality toward Americans, expect to hear that all the offices open to foreigners were given to the latter, and that our English cousins were left out in the cold? But what are the facts? Of the four great arsenals now completed or in process of erection, two are under the superintendence of Englishmen, and one under that of a Frenchman. The only considerable appointment in the Chinese army is held by Gen. BROWN, a British subject. Of the Commissioners of Customs for the thirteen ports, three-fourths are Englishmen; and, more than all, the Inspectorate-General, an officer not indeed so conspicuous, but, as things now are, more influential than that of the Ambassador himself, is held by an Englishman, who resides at Pekin, and acts as the confidential adviser of the Chinese Ministry.

In a word, the Chinese are neither ungrateful nor vindictive, though they have been charged with a defectiveness of character in both particulars. The fact is, that if in 1860, the victorious Allies displayed their magnanimity in seeking the rehabilitation of their prostrate foe, the Chinese have since that date shown themselves equally magnanimous in taking into their service and confidence the subjects of both countries, some of whom bore arms in that very campaign. They are acting on the maxim, *fas est ab hoste doceri*, but not in a spirit of hostility. The generous confidence that prompted this Mission to the Powers of the West stands in striking contrast with the cold suspicion and petty jealousy with which it is regarded by the British Press. I say the British Press; for it is more than probable that the Government will yet do honor to itself by giving the Embassy a cordial reception. And if it does, it will not be the first time it has gone counter to those haughty leaders of public opinion, in matters of Chinese policy. In everything relating to China, the British Government is well informed. It has the advice of Consuls and Secretaries who have grown gray in the study of the language and institutions of the country. It has, too, the counsel of a resident Minister, whose Oriental experience extends over a quarter of a century. That Minister and his predecessors, Lord ELGIN, Sir F. BRUCE and Mr. WADE, *ad interim*, have all pursued a policy, which aimed to strengthen the Chinese Government, and encourage progress without assuming to dictate in matters which pertain to the internal administration of the country. This, we may safely conclude, is the settled policy of the Foreign Office; and the Chinese Mission has nothing more to ask of Lord STANLEY than that he shall act in conformity with it. This he is sure to do, if he is guided by the views of Her Brittanic Majesty's representative at Pekin.

No sooner had Mr. BURLINGAME accepted the post of Envoy, than Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK addressed a telegram to his Government indorsing the measure, and commending it to their favorable consideration. Nor is it a violation of confidence to cite here an opinion of Sir RUTHERFORD, expressed to the writer of the present article. "BURLINGAME," he said, in speaking of the Embassy, "is the best man for the place. In appointing BURLINGAME and BROWN, the Chinese have shown that they know who are their friends, and appreciate character." Mr. DESCHAMPS, I ought to add, had not been in Pekin for more than two years, and was, I believe, unknown to the speaker; hence the omission of any reference to his name.

If Great Britain will only be wise enough to adhere to the policy which her Ministers have marked out for her; if, in the approaching negotiations, she will meet the Envoys of China in the spirit in which they come; if she shows herself ready to aid them, by her influence, to fortify their nationality, and make their country worthy of the place it is taking in the great family of nations; then may she reap, equally with ourselves, the advantages springing from a good understanding with that Power, which confessedly holds the keys of Oriental commerce. But if, on the contrary, she listen to the narrow-minded suggestions of certain newspapers, and reject the overtures of the Embassy, the result is not difficult to foresee. The Embassy will prove to be Americo-Chinese in its influence, though it was not so in design; and Great Britain will have herself to thank for drawing closer the bonds which bind us to our transpacific neighbor, and turning the tide of trade and influence in favor of America.

But the gravest charge against this diplomatic mission is that it is in the interest of a retroactive policy, and has for its aim to put the brakes on the wheels of progress. "The Chinese Ministers," says the *Times*, "having but one object at heart, gave but one instruction—'Stop all progress; as to the rest, *carte blanche*—say and do what you like.'"

What are the real objects which it proposes to effect, I shall endeavor to disclose in another letter, but I shall conclude this by showing that this Mission, so far from being opposed to progress, is itself a logical step in a career of progress.

From the statements of unfriendly journals, it would be inferred that the Chinese had never contemplated entering into closer relations with the nations of the West; but that, alarmed at that fiery activity which on every side threatens to disturb the repose of their *faineant* life, they had rushed from their seclusion for no other purpose than to obtain the means of sealing their gates more securely against the approach of innovation. Nothing can be more unjust than such a representation.

It is true that the Emperor of China, so long as he felt secure behind the barriers of Taku and within the walls of his capital, had no thought of reciprocating the diplomatic courtesies of Western nations. His Mandarins showed the feeling, and treated with contempt every suggestion looking in the direction of diplomatic intercourse. In August, 1859, shortly after the repulse of the Allied forces from the Peiho forts, the Fantai, or Acting Governor of the Province, was inquiring anxiously of a member of the United States Legation what could be done to bring the Allies to a better temper, and obviate the unpleasant consequences that were likely to ensue. He was told that nothing would be so effectual as to send a Minister to London and Paris. The only response which this elicited was a question as to the price of a white scarf that was bound around the hat of the foreigner.

But the occupation of Pekin by those same Allies changed all that. One Emperor died of chagrin, and another succeeded to the throne who, under the guidance of able counselors, resolved to pursue a totally different policy. His Ministers felt the need of acquainting themselves with the usages of those Powers whose might they had learned to dread; and when the translation of a work on the law of nations was offered them, they gave it an eager welcome, as supplying the very information which they so much needed. "One of these days," said the presiding Mandarin, "we shall be sending Ambassadors to the nations of the West, and this book will be their guide." Let this expression be interpreted by the light of subsequent facts.

An old Mandarin, eminent for scholarship, who during the previous reign had been degraded for publishing a work on Geography in which he spoke too favorably of the civilization of the West, was, for some reason, now recalled from banishment and made a member of the Council for Foreign Affairs. A school was established at Pekin under the auspices of the above Council, in which young men were taught the languages of England, France and Russia, with the avowed purpose of fitting them to serve on embassies to those countries. And finally, in 1866, a commission conducted by PIN TAJEN, was dispatched to those and other countries of Europe with orders to "observe and report."

The result was eminently satisfactory; and now, when two Mandarins of high rank, clothed with the full honors of Ministers Plenipotentiary come to us in company with a diplomatist of a friendly Power, what right has any one to regard it as out of the course of natural development? I repeat it, the Embassy is progress. We had a right to expect it; and in my next I shall furnish you with further evidence that the spirit of the present Administration in China is decidedly progressive. PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 22, 1868.

Another Mysterious and Horrible Murder in Maryland.

From the Hagerstown Free Press, Oct. 21.

On Monday morning last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, Mr. ANDREW ROWLAND, a well-known farmer, about 50 years of age, residing a short distance from the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg turnpike, near the road leading from said turnpike to the College of St. James, was brutally murdered in his bed by the side of his wife, having been struck on the side of the face and head with a club. The main points of the testimony before the Coroner's inquest, held by Justice BIERSHING, of this town, were in substance about as follows:

Mr. ROWLAND retired at a late hour on Sunday night, in company with his wife, and both at once went to sleep. At the hour above stated, Mrs. ROWLAND was awakened by a peculiar noise, as if some one had been hit in the face. She asked her husband what was the matter, and receiving no answer, she called her father, Mr. C. F. GELWICKS, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He immediately went to her room, but before entering it, he heard some one retreating from the premises, whom he called after. A candle was lit, when Mr. ROWLAND was found dead, having been struck a terrible blow upon the right side of his face and head, fracturing his jaw-bone, and causing other injuries which must have proved instantly fatal. Besides Mr. GELWICKS, there were in the house a son and daughter of Mr. ROWLAND, a young man named SNYDER, and a colored man and his wife; but these were all sound asleep, and knew nothing of the affair until awakened by the alarm. The jury, after a pretty thorough investigation, and a *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. McKEE, TOBEY and BLAKE, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the hands of some one unknown to them.

Since the above was put in type a young man named LEWIS H. SNYDER, the same spoken of above as having been in the house at the time of the murder, has been arrested and committed to jail on suspicion of having something to do with the matter.

VIRGINIA.

Changed Political Feeling in the South—Good Effects of the Pennsylvania Election—The Southerners Becoming Less Proscriptive—Suspicion and Jealousy of the Colored People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The "assurance made doubly sure" by the recent events, of the election of Gen. GRANT, has had a very happy effect in this city, and there is a marked improvement in the tone, feelings and conduct of the "pure and undefiled" Southern Democracy toward Republicans of all classes and castes. They are beginning to discover that the carpet-baggers and scalawags have "a few" friends left, and that they will soon have some influence "at court;" therefore their friendship is as much to be desired as their enmity is to be avoided. The frowns and scowls that so lately shadowed the brows and distorted the lips of our fearful adversaries have relaxed into sunshine and smiles, and they are beginning to woo the "Northern scum" and "Southern renegades" as gently as sucking doves. "The times are changed and we change with them." Conservatism has been goaded by radicalism to take another step in advance, and now, from opposing colored suffrage in every form, it has been compelled to declare its willingness to accept impartial suffrage as the basis of settlement. But, unfortunately for these slow coaches, they seem forever doomed to be "a day after the fair." Had they accepted limited suffrage promptly and in a generous spirit two years ago, and buried their feuds with the Republicans in the deep bosom of the ocean of forgetfulness, universal suffrage and the humiliating selection of JOE COX, LEWIS LINDSEY and Dr. BAYNE by the suffragans of Richmond and Norfolk to represent their proud chivalry in the Constitutional Convention, would never have been inflicted as a punishment for their contumacy, obstinacy and vanity. It is to be hoped that they have profited by the experiences of the past, and will remember in the future that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty sprit before a fall."

Already the wily Democrats of this section are setting their house in order to extend a warm welcome to the new President; and they are considering if it may not be possible to make a second Andy Johnson out of the great General. They will exhaust all the fruitful resources of their political "plottery," smooth-tongued flattery and womanish coquetry, sighs and tears, to cajole the tender-hearted soldier into full sympathy with their "accumulated sorrows and misfortunes." They will open all their batteries and advance with all their lines upon him at once, and he will find that it will require more courage, constancy and fortitude to withstand their assault, than it did to win Vicksburg or force the surrender of LEE at Appomattox. They now trust to GRANT'S magnanimity to gain what they lost by the prowess of his arms; but they are counting without their host, and little know the pure and unstained patriot with whom they will have to deal in the future, if they think him capable of making any compromise with men who still take delight in glorifying treason. With GRANT, repentance for the past will be demanded as security for the future. Whenever they are disposed to acknowledge that their causeless and wicked war was as unholy as it was unnecessary and unjustifiable; that they were guilty of the murder of the thousands who fell upon a thousand bloody fields; that the impoverishment of millions of their own people; that the billions of debt, by reason of which the country is groaning under taxation, are the legitimate offspring of their criminal ambition, then the President and people of America will perhaps forgive their sins, even though they may not be able to forget them quite so readily. No one doubts that GRANT will be kind and gentle in his treatment, as becomes a great soul; but he will demand of all who expect favor an unmistakable manifestation of real Americanism, of genuine love of the country, of its flag, and of its traditions. The people must cease to hold themselves as merely Virginians, South Carolinians and Texans—they must likewise be Americans, and make the glory and grandeur of their country the paramount object of their love and devotion. The General will not adopt the Johnsonian practice in his treatment of his Southern patients; but we may rest assured that he will handle the sick men of the South as tenderly as the gentlest nurse; and while drawing the decayed teeth and lopping off the mortifying limbs of the rebellion, he will assuage the pain of his subject by administering the most approved anæsthetics used in political surgery.

The first onslaught that will be made upon the incoming Administration will be in the shape of a determined effort to have the Reconstruction laws so modified as to relieve Virginia from their full operation, and the present idea is to have the Alexandria Constitution declared the true organic law of Virginia, leaving its modification in respect to negro suffrage to Congress. If this can be done it will place the State where it was two years ago, in the hands of a Democratic Legislature; for in an election under that Constitution the Republicans could not control the majority of voters in the State, and the Conservatives would elect a majority of the Legislature and the question of suffrage would be settled against the negro for all time. But in this they will fail. The Republicans here seem more determined than ever to adopt the Constitution framed by the Convention which assembled in December last, and the recent murders and outrages committed in the Southern States upon unoffending Northern men and negroes by barbarous and ignorant white men, for opinion's sake, have served to confirm them in their determination to adopt a radical method of curing these radical evils. Therefore, so soon as Congress meets in December, the question of the reconstruction of Virginia will be urged, and it is highly probable that an election will be ordered to take place at once. All here who have the good of the country at heart, are fully convinced that the peace and prosperity of the State demand that its Government shall be in the hands of the Republican Party for several years to come, because should the Democrats get control of affairs, intolerance, proscription and ostracism—social and political—would rule throughout her borders, and true and faithful American citizens would become aliens in the land of their fathers, and be deprived of every right which is their heritage by birth, and guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The adoption of the new State Constitution, slightly modified, as suggested by Gen. SCHOFIELD, is the only ark of safety for the Republicans in Virginia; it is their city of refuge—the horns of the only altar to which they can cling for safety; and the sooner it is adopted and the State is fully restored to the bosom of the great family of States, the sooner will peace, protection and prosperity reign.

Our colored people are jealous of their political rights, and suspicious of any action which even hints at their abridgment. The course pursued by the Georgia Legislature startled them everywhere in the South, and in this State the minds of the wisest among them are a prey to serious doubts and misgivings. They fear that the whites will not keep faith with them, and their distrust has become so general, that it has finally taken the embodiment of form and action. The new Constitution has been critically examined, and they are not satisfied that it is any more a perfect and full guarantee of all their rights than was that of Georgia; hence a committee, with JOHN OLIVER at its head, was appointed to consider the matter. The result of their deliberations is contained in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It being the determined purpose of our opponents, the Democratic Party, to defeat negro suffrage, as evinced in the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the colored members who had been duly elected to that body by the people; and whereas, suffrage being the only safeguard to citizenship in a representative government; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain by legal inquiry whether or not the question of suffrage for all men in Virginia and the right to hold office is secured in the new Constitution when it shall have been ratified by the people of this State, said committee to report as soon as possible to the several clubs of the city; and if, on investigation, it shall appear that the franchise is not securely provided for, then we shall deem it proper to request the proper authority to reassemble the Constitutional Convention, for the express purpose of so amending the Constitution as to secure these rights to all citizens of this commonwealth, who are not disqualified by reason of mental causes or crimes, as provided for in said Constitution.

The defection of Mr. HUNNICUTT is diminishing in importance, and his adherents are daily falling off. He cannot convince the negroes that the natives of the State are their best friends, and that the carpet-baggers are wholly selfish—are merely working for their own aggrandizement, and are opposed to negroes holding office. It is looked upon as a small family quarrel, which will be settled before election day, when all the friends of constitutional liberty will combine against their common enemy. The carpet-baggers do not oppose the principle of colored men holding office; but they are strongly opposed to electing the most ignorant and worthless of the race, as was done in the case of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, of which, COX, LINDSEY, BAYNE, HODGES and JOE HOLMES were the bright lights.

"Let us have peace"—I mean in Louisiana, Texas and other extreme Southern States where murder runs riot. Our Government has never been strong enough to protect the weak and the peacefully disposed against violence from the strong and the turbulent. The pistol and bowie knife and the slung-shot and brass knuckles, have long been the arbiters which might has established in this section—and desperadoes have not only reveled in a saturnalia of blood and rapine, but have overawed or bought up every other form of law and justice, and there was no power found in the Government to protect its citizens from outrage. If an American citizen is murdered or outraged or injured in any manner in his person or property in a foreign land, the whole power of the Republic can be used to avenge his death or redress his wrongs; but he can be assassinated at home, under the shadow of the flag, merely because he declares his patriotic devotion to that flag; and the Government seems powerless to punish his assassin. This old fogyish idea of the duties and powers of the General Government must yield to the progressive spirit of the young and vigorous age in which we live. Life must have ample protection in the South, even though it be necessary to declare martial law and quarter a company of cavalry in every county in the South. The people demand the enforcement of the laws. We cannot have peace so long as the pistol, the knife, the halter and the fire-brand are used only to kill, slay and destroy Republicans. The governments in our large cities are despotic in form and effective in their administration. Nobody complains of unconstitutional proceedings when one of your New-York policemen knocks a desperate character over and drags him to jail, without a warrant, and the Recorder sends him to Blackwell's Island without due process of law. Well, people living in small communities in the South, or on farms, far from neighbors, in desolate places inviting attack and outrage, have more need of protection from the assaults of bad men than the inhabitants of your crowded metropolis. A band of disguised ruffians ride up to his peaceful cabin, shoot him down, outrage his family, and burn his house, and that is all. The civil authorities are either in open sympathy with the murderers or are overawed by them, and do not pretend to enforce the laws made and provided by a beneficent Government for the protection of the people. These evils must be eradicated, and if the people of the districts where they occur will not put down, or frown down, such deeds, then the strong arm of the General Government must be evoked to protect those who are entitled to protection. The reign of murder and misrule must terminate, though it end in a sea of blood. I have had twenty years' experience in the Southern States, and know by how slim a tenure life is held in the best of them, especially since BOWIE invented his knife, and COLT his revolver. I know whereof I speak. There never has been any protection of person or property there, and every community is controlled by desperate characters, whose lives have been twenty times forfeited to the gallows. The country looks to GRANT for a change in this thing, and expects him to make it as safe to live in the South as it is in New-England, and to prevent at least assassination for political opinion sake. KAPPA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Authorship of the Report of the Japan Expedition—Note from Dr. Tomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. JOHN HONE, with an impatient and perhaps not unnatural eagerness, interferes in the question between the Rev. Dr. VINTON and myself, as to the share his father-in-law, the late Commodore PERRY, had in the work known as the *United States Report of the Japan Expedition.*

It was my intention to have awaited the result of Dr. VINTON'S promised inquiry before returning to the subject, but another disputant having appeared, it seems proper to give him the notice he invites.

Mr. HONE takes me to account for having stated that Commodore PERRY'S original journal was "exceedingly meagre in quality and quantity, and bore no trace, according to my recollection, of those early studies of the *Spectator*, with which Dr. VINTON credits him." On an examination of the folio edition of the *United States Report of the Japan Expedition*, I find that it contains 537 pages. Of these the preface to which Dr. VINTON, according to the report of his address at Newport, limited Dr. HAWK'S labors, files exactly three pages. In 206 pages only of the rest can I find any traces, and these often slight, of Commodore PERRY'S original journal; the 331 pages left were compiled from other material. The original diary of the leader of the expedition, supplying facts for only about one-third of the whole narrative, may be justly termed "scanty" or "meagre in quantity." As to its quality, this being a question of taste and critical judgment, I care not to dispute with Mr. HONE, who has the predilections natural to a relative. He may attribute to the gallant sailor, his father-in-law, all the Addisonian graces, without fear of any further denial on my part.

Mr. HONE quotes a passage from Dr. HAWKS' preface which would seem to give the Commodore a large credit for his contributions to the *Report*. What is there said, however, is greatly qualified by the following note, which by some oversight Mr. HONE has dropped from its natural connection: "The Commodore, unwilling to appropriate what may belong to others, desires here to acknowledge the use of the journals of the Captain of the Fleet, Commander ADAMS; of the Flag-Lieutenants, Mr. CONTEE and Mr. BENT; those of Purser HARRIS, Mr. PERRY, (Commodore's Secretary;) Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR and Chaplain JONES; the reports of Capts. ABBOTT, BUCHANAN and ADAMS, Commandants BOYLE, KELLY and GLASSON, Chaplain JONES, Mr. WILLIAMS, (Chinese interpreter,) and Drs. GREEN and FAHR." This statement, emanating directly from the Commodore, refutes at least the statement of Dr. VINTON, that all the work but the preface was "the direct transcript of Commodore PERRY'S manuscript." Dr. HAWKS, in his desire to be courteous, unavoidably gave Commodore PERRY'S journal too liberal a credit. As the perusal of this and other heavy work naturally devolved upon me, the subordinate compiler, I doubt whether Dr. HAWKS ever read it and knew precisely what it contained. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TOMES.

The State Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make a suggestion to the friends of Messrs. GRISWOLD and CORNELL, respecting the canvass now going on, on their behalf, both in country and town. The calling of mass and ward meetings, and the making of set speeches by prominent speakers may serve a good purpose, and enable the speakers to place themselves prominently before the public. But in my judgment, and I speak from twenty-five years' experience in public affairs, a great deal more can be done by men of good standing and intelligence making a regular personal canvass among the less intelligent classes, and explaining to them individually the true issues involved in the Gubernatorial contest. Let them point out the enormous increase in taxation that has taken place in this City under Democratic rule, and show the hard-working mechanic that he and all who labor with their hands pay these taxes. Tell the working-man in his shop that labor is the first cause of all wealth, and that no matter who pays the money to the tax-collector, it comes from the produce of labor. Tell him to look at the vast army of city officials who eat up these taxes, and clamor to get hold of the State administration in order to extend the line of their operations.

I will venture to say that more good can be done next week in this way than will result from all the mass meetings and torchlight processions that have taken place, if only a few hundred such men as I have pointed out will act on my suggestion. I can speak from what I am myself doing in a limited way in my neighborhood at odd hours, and assure those who will try the experiment that they will meet with unexpected success. The parties they call on will, in nine cases out of ten, be found to be persons who have never attended a Republican mass meeting, or listened to a Republican speech, or read any but a Democratic paper.

If the election will be a close contest, as I conceive it will be, a thousand votes rescued from the Democrats and given to the Republican State ticket will probably turn the scale. Let New-York City and State go as they may, there is no longer a shadow of a doubt that GRANT and COLFAX will be elected. Therefore let all loyal and good men make a strong and determined effort to prevent the calamity of a Democratic administration at Albany. It is to be regretted that the Press, and leading men of the loyal party have, as it were in the interest of the more important Presidential issues, neglected our State ticket. Let the omission be at once corrected, and we shall carry GRISWOLD and CORNELL triumphantly through. H. B. W.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

The East River Improvement Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Sunday, the 25th inst., appears a communication from Mr. JOSEPH T. MARTIN in relation to the work of the East River Improvement Association, which requires a brief note of explanation. The writer takes exception to your reporter having in a former paper given some credit to this Association for efforts in obtaining from Congress the appropriation of $85,000 to commence work at Hell Gate, and gives the assurance that to Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT is due the entire honor, "so far as outside influences are concerned," &c.

We sincerely deprecate a mistaken zeal on the part of any one to raise a spirit of invidious detraction or apparent jealousy about comparative merit for influence and labor exhorted at Washington. Mr. BLUNT is a gentleman whom we greatly respect, and whose influence through many years in behalf of the interests of commerce and improvement of New-York Harbor is, we think, more largely recognized than liberally rewarded.

The East River Improvement Association is an organization of gentlemen as modest as the general run of men, who set up no especial claim to merit for their efforts, but who have entered the field simply as colaborers for the purpose of endeavoring to induce Congress to make from time to time the necessary appropriations to remove obstructions at Hell Gate, and for the general improvement of the East River.

We seek to gather together and unite in concentrated and harmonious effort all the various elements for influence upon Congress which may be found in and about New-York.

We believe such combined effort, if not interrupted or thwarted by the injudicious spirit manifested in your correspondent, can and will obtain at the next session of Congress an appropriation of not less than $500,000, so that the work of removing obstructions may be prosecuted during the entire season of 1869.

When Mr. MARTIN states that the credit of presenting to Congress all the facts connected with this matter, and especially "that the value of property daily passing through Hell Gate exceeded the enormous sum of $15,000,000," is due solely to one person, he was probably ignorant of the fact that through the labors of the Secretary of this Association alone, there was presented to each and every member of both Houses in Congress a printed letter, and to the Committee on Commerce were sent scores of memorials signed by thousands of citizens in New-York, Providence, Bristol, New-London, Norwich, Hartford, New-Haven and other cities and towns along the Sound, setting forth among many reasons why Congress should remove these obstructions, the following:

"6. That it is eminently fit and proper that this work should be authorized by Congress; the citizens and commerce of our entire country are interested, and will be thereby benefited. Vessels of all sizes, from every port of the United States, carrying the property of citizens of every State, would pass through Hell Gate Channel.

Only $20,000 has ever been expended by the General Government upon these obstructions, while the value of tonnage and cargoes daily passing, has reached the sum of $15,000,000."

We say to all citizens interested, lay aside any petty spirit of jealousy like this; unite with us, or, if you please, let us unite with you, in efforts to accomplish this much-desired result; let us spare no reasonable labor to gain the appropriation; let us only have the money expended and Hell Gate made as safe an entrance as Sandy Hook, and the East River Improvement Association will waive all credit and yield all honors to the man or men who most merit them.

No controversy can be made on our part; we hope none will be raised by others. We propose, in associated and well directed efforts, to labor earnestly and continuously until appropriations shall be made sufficient to remove all these obstructions, whether it requires $1,000,000 or $5,000,000.

The General Government has expended at a single point in the Mississippi River $900,000, and at a single point in the Hudson $1,400,000, wherefore should not Congress now expend, as early as practicable, *three or more millions* in removing these great barriers to free navigation by all ocean steamers and sailing vessels into the harbor of the first commercial city of America and the third in the world?

E. M. BARNUM,
Secretary of the East River Improvement Association, No. 11 Pine-street.

The Collision on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The following communication has been handed to us for publication, in explanation of alleged misstatements as to the late collision on the Morris and Essex Railroad:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the morning edition of 22d October of the New-York *Tribune*, there appears a statement headed "Collision on the Morris and Essex Railroad, two men reported killed;" and in the same day's paper there appears an editorial calling the public attention to the accident in very unjust remarks, which seem very much tainted with malice toward the Morris and Essex Railroad, growing out of the politics of the President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

That the public may know the truth, the following is a true statement of the facts: On the 21st of October a coal train was going West, and the engine getting out of steam cut loose near Port Morris and ran forward to that place to drop a flagman, so as to notify the Easton express coming East, to wait until the coal train could haul in the switch. Having done so, the engineer was in the act of backing his engine to take his train, when he observed it in motion, (being pushed by another coal train from behind,) and losing his presence of mind and fearing a collision, he reversed his lever, gave her full head of steam and jumped off. The engine ran on, struck the coal train but slightly, (doing no damage;) but the moment she hit the coal train, the engine being reversed and wide open, she started ahead and ran to Stanhope Station, a distance of two miles, where she met the Easton express bound East. The two engines here came in collision with great force and damaged both, breaking the baggage car entirely to pieces and injuring the mail car, and slightly injuring two passengers by bruises only. But for the Loughridge patent steam brake, which the Morris and Essex Railroad have adopted, and was attached to the Easton express train, and which is now being applied to all of their passenger equipment,) the loss of life and damage would have been very great. The express train being on time, and running at regular speed, and the engineer, Mr. SEARLES, observing another engine coming toward him under speed and on a down grade, without any train, saw that a collision must occur, as he had only a few seconds to stop his train and prevent a smash-up. When he applied his patent steam brake without blowing whistle, and brought his train to a dead stop before they struck in a few seconds, so quick and quietly was the train stopped that no person knew what was the matter until the collision took place, which was inevitable, as the time was too short for the engineer of the Easton express to move back before being overtaken.

No possible blame can be attached to the officers of the Morris and Essex Railroad, as every precaution had been used to prevent any accident. Had THOMAS LAMB, the engineer, not deserted his engine, (which he did, and ran away and has never been seen since,) but remained on her, no accident would have happened. As to the *Tribune's* charge, regarding information being refused, I am authorized to say that no reporter of any paper made an application at the offices of the Morris & Essex Railroad, which are at Hoboken, for any information. If they had it would have been gladly furnished, as they were in full knowledge of the occurrence within one and a-half hours and knew that two persons were only slightly injured. Since the accident at the tunnel in 1865, no passenger on this road has been killed or even seriously injured,—a remarkable fact when the heavy passenger business of the road is considered, and the newspaper onslaught which has recently been made on the management is far from being warranted by the facts. M. E.

The International Regatta at Springfield.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegram from Springfield relative to the WARD Brothers being compelled to sell their boat to "pay their expenses home," is a mistake. All their expenses were paid by their backers the same as if they had won, and they sold their shell from choice, and not necessity. The WARD Brothers have won too many races and gained too many laurels for American oarsmanship to be discouraged by a single defeat, and their hundreds of friends and well-wishers in the Empire State are resolved to give the boys a chance to TRY AGAIN.

A Letter from Gen. Grant.

The Detroit *Post* publishes the following letter written by Gen. GRANT in February, 1863, to Gen. W. F. RAYNOLDS, of Detroit, Superintendent of the Lake Survey. The letter, by its early date and confident tone, shows that Vicksburg was not taken by accident, or by a happy stroke of luck:

BEFORE VICKSBURG, Feb. 28, 1863.

DEAR RAYNOLDS: A large mail, the first in a week, has just arrived, and in it yours. I hasten to answer, but will necessarily be short, having a number of letters to write to go out by the 12 M. mail. I am much obliged to you for your kind expression of confidence. The reduction of Vicksburg is a heavy contract, but I feel very confident of success. Since arriving here, however, the amount of rain that has fallen has been a great drawback to our progress. It is now impossible to effect a landing on the east bank of the river at any point, from which Vicksburg can be reached, except under the guns of the enemy. By passing below and taking Port Hudson it would give high land all the way up to operate on, and give, in addition, cooperation from BANKS' forces. Hoping news from this Department will be favorable to our cause, I remain, truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

N. B. FORREST.

The Fort Pillow Massacre—Forrest's Dispatch to Gen. Polk.

From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon, Oct. 22.

The Kuklux Democracy have labored desperately to show that the Fort Pillow massacre was not as bad as represented, and, if it was, that it was not perpetrated by or through the orders of Gen. FORREST. This matter is pretty effectually settled by the following document, which our friend and subscriber, HENRY STEWARD, of Economy, Macon County, Mo., a member of KONKLE'S Fourth Ohio Battery—one of the veteran soldiers of the war—captured among other relics, at Greensboro, N. C., as a part of the rebel archives that were being removed from Richmond at the collapse of the rebellion. That it is a genuine document, no one who looks at it can doubt, and we will take great pleasure in exhibiting it to any who may have the curiosity to see it. It is as follows:

Received at Richmond, Va., April 19, 1864. By telegraph, from Demopolis, Ala., April 19.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

The following dispatch just received from Gen. FORREST, dated Jackson, Tenn., April 15:

L. POLK, Lieut.-Gen.: I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th inst., with a part of BELL'S and McCULLOCK'S brigades, numbering 1,500, under Brig.-Gen. J. R. CHALMERS. After a short fight, drove the enemy, 700 strong, into the fort under cover of their gun-boats. Demanded a surrender, which was declined by Major L. W. BOOTH, commanding the United States forces. I stormed the fort, and, after a contest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing 500, and taking 100 horses and a large amount of Quartermaster's stores. The officers of the fort were all killed, including Major BOOTH. I sustained a loss of twenty-five killed and sixty wounded; among the wounded, the gallant Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM M. REED, while leading the Fifth Mississippi.

Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort. (Signed) N. B. FORREST, Major-General.

(Signed) L. POLK, Lieut.-General.

Official copy of telegram received April 19, and respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

(Signed) JOHN W. RIELY, A. A. G.

The foregoing document is indorsed as follows:

"2,899. Gen. L. POLK, Demopolis, April 19, 1864. Filed."

ARKANSAS.

Military Protection to Registers—Circular from Gov. Clayton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 14, 1868.

The following circular is published in reply to numerous applications made to the Executive by the Presidents of the Boards of Registration throughout the State, for a military force to enable them successfully and fairly to execute the law in regard to registration:

Said applicants, stating that the civil law in their counties is set at defiance; and every effort is made by threats and intimidation and violence to prevent a fair registration, and that without a military force a fair registration cannot be had. In view of the fact that an election is pending, and from motives of public policy, I do not wish to use a military force if it can be avoided. The whole principle of the ballot is a free expression of the public will, and the use of a military force, either at the registration or election, is not desirable.

While I shall use every effort in my power to afford a fair registration, and to secure to all a free expression of their will at the ballot-box, it can only be accomplished by the citizens of the respective counties manifesting a disposition to sustain the laws and to protect the Register in the performance of his duties. In those counties where the people are not disposed to allow the civil authorities to execute the laws or to have a military force organized in them, they cannot expect a force to be furnished them for the purpose of enabling them to enjoy the privilege of an election.

I again refer you to my former suggestions in reference to your duties and powers.

POWELL CLAYTON, Governor of Arkansas.

Gen. Frank Blair's Registration in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 21.

The *Dispatch* and other Democratic papers are trying to make a martyr of BLAIR without the slightest ground. Gen. BLAIR has not been rejected, but, on the contrary, has been placed on the list of qualified voters. The facts are these: When the General offered his vote, but few questions were asked him, Capt. GREASER knowing of him sufficiently, and he took the oath, but then remarked, in a very boisterous manner, that "he did not consider the oath binding upon him or anybody else, that anybody could take that oath, it was void and of no effect," and other like savings, the Board not troubling themselves to reply. After he had left the room, one of the Board, Mr. ZIPF, asked whether Gen. BLAIR had been put on the rejected list, and was told that he had not. He then said he objected; he thought the General's own language in regard to the oath enough to disqualify him. The Board, as they are obliged to do, noted the objection for future action, and consulted counsel upon the subject. Yesterday moning, having taken advice, they decided that the objection was not good, and that the remarks of the General, however foolish and unbecoming, addressed from a candidate for high office to men who were simply doing their duty, did not give ground for his exclusion, and his name therefore stood upon the list of accepted voters.

A telegram from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that every county in Indiana has been heard from officially, and that Gov. BAKER'S majority is 1,156. The Republican majority on the remainder of the ticket is slightly larger.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Presentation of Testimonials by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Agency to Pitt Cooke, Esq., and Col. J. B. Herman.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment, Relief and Claim Agency, located at No. 139 Canal-street, in this City, and which has for three years been doing quietly a large amount of good among the soldiers and sailors of this vicinity in the manner indicated by its title, recently resolved to present complimentary testimonials to PITT COOKE, Esq., of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., and Col. J. B. HERMAN, the manager of the institution. The Committee appointed for the purpose met on Saturday afternoon at No. 11 Wall-street, where the testimonials had been deposited. These consist of two sets of resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, most artistically engrossed by Mr. BENJ. F. BRADY, of No. 609 Broadway, and richly mounted in frames of heavy black walnut, enlivened at intervals by patriotic devices in gilt. The size of the frame is about four feet square, and the testimonial presented to Mr. COOKE reads as follows:

The Soldiers and Sailors of New-York to Pitt Cooke, Esq.:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief and Employment Agency, held at Pythagoras Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1868, Hon. ANDREAS WILLMANN in the chair, and Capt. CHARLES W. NELSON, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the annual report of the Manager of the Agency, Col. J. B. HERMAN, that, since the organization of the Agency, employment has been furnished to 2,653 soldiers and sailors, and relief given to 1,080 in monthly rations; and,

Whereas, This great success of the Agency is due in a measure to the noble action of some of our citizens donating sums of money to carry on the objects of the Agency; and,

Whereas, PITT COOKE, Esq., has been one of the staunch friends of the Agency and of the soldiers and sailors, and has contributed largely to continue the Agency and increase its efficiency, and by his munificence has enabled us to aid the wanting and disabled soldier and sailor in the hour of need; and,

Whereas, We deem it meet and proper that now in the hour of our prosperity we should gratefully recognize this patriotic action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee, and through them of thousands of soldiers and sailors of this City and vicinity, are hereby tendered to PITT COOKE, Esq., for his past efforts to aid the needy soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to him as a slight token of the gratitude of the Boys in Blue, and of their great esteem for him.

ANDREAS WILLMANN, Chairman.
J. B. HERMAN, Manager.
C. W. NELSON, Secretary.

The Committee proceeded at about 3 o'clock to the office of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., corner of Wall and Nassau streets, preceded by two soldiers of the Thirty-Ninth New-York Volunteers, bearing the testimonial. Mr. COOKE was discovered at his usual post, superintending the affairs of the banking-house, and was taken entirely by surprise by the neat address with which Capt. NELSON, on behalf of the Committee, made the presentation. The recipient replied briefly and informally, but with heartfelt interest in the schemes for ameliorating the condition of the returned veterans of the Union. He protested that donations made to that cause by himself or others did not constitute acts of liberality or munificence, and were not entitled to especial meed of praise. They were simply partial and insignificant payments made upon the national account, in which the soldiers and sailors had made themselves the creditors by their unhesitating valor.

The Committee then proceeded to Col. HERMAN'S office, No. 2 New-street, and there made the presentation of the other testimonial, inscribed with the resolutions recognizing his liberal and indefatigable exertions in the cause of the soldier and sailor, which read as follows:

The Soldiers and Sailors of New-York to Col. J. B. Herman:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief and Employment Agency held at Pythagoras Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1868, Hon. ANDREAS WILLMANN in the chair, and Capt. CHARLES W. NELSON, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the annual report of the manager of the Agency, Col. J. B. HERMAN, that since the organization of the Agency, employment has been furnished to 2,653 soldiers and sailors, and relief given to 1,080 in monthly rations; and.

Whereas, This great success achieved by the Agency is mainly due and owing to the exertions and labor of the manager and founder, Col. J. B. HERMAN, and its efficiency increased by his frequent and large contributions from his private income, and

Whereas, We deem it an act of justice on our part to recognize his valuable services, and present him with some token of our appreciation of his exertions in behalf of the soldier and sailor; and,

Whereas, We have received a communication recognizing Col. HERMAN'S meritorious services in the management of the agency as entitling him to the gratitude of the people, signed by ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States; U. S. GRANT, General United States Army; JOHN A. DIX, Major-General United States Army; IRA HARRIS, United States Senator; REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of New-York; F. C. BARLOW, Major-General, Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee and of the Boys in Blue, are hereby tendered Col. J. B. HERMAN for his indefatigable efforts to assist the needy veterans and relieve their wants, and for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the agency during the past three years.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to him as a slight token of the gratitude of the Boys in Blue, for his labors in their behalf.

ANDREAS WILLMANN, Chairman.
C. W. NELSON, Secretary.

Aid for the Destitute in Peru.

LEGATION OF PERU, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

Amounts received in aid of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador; Heretofore acknowledged, $14,592 30. Received through Brown Brothers: X., $5; Brevet Major-Gen. B. Barnard, $10; A Lady, $200; G., $10; Gerrit Smith, $500; Cash, $10; A. J. Woolsey, $1,000. Through S. G. & G. C. Ward, $500; Grinnel, Minturn & Co.: R. G. B., $5. Through Dabney, Morgan & Co.: A., $1; Benevolence, $5; *El Cronista*, $144; Banun, Rivas y Sentre, $100; Galwey & Casado, $200; N. Herrera Da Vila, Lieutenant-Colonel Spanish Army, $50; M. Echeverria & Co., $200; J. F. Mavarro, $100; Benevolence Spanish Lodge, $50; H. G., $5. Received through Fabbri & Chauncey, J. S. Spinney, $100. Through T. G. Tracey, J. G. M., $500; L. J. Mantille, $2. Received through Ribon & Munoz: Schepler & Co., $500; Havemeyer & Elder, $200; Rosegarten & Sons, (Philadelphia,) $200; Hurd, Miller & Co., $100; McKim Brothers, $25; Sypher & Co., $10; John Pondir, $50; Z. Abecassis, $25; D. Marley, $10; G. H. B., $10; Geo. Christie, $5; E. H. Bonner & Co., $25; C. Z. Raynolds & Co., $50; W. M. G., $5; Baltun Sanders, $25; Zophar Mills, $50; Musgrave & Co., $25; Hall, Hay & Co., $25; Holt & Co., $100; Th. Polhemus & Co., $50; Rassmus & Sissignolo, $25; T. and M. Seligman & Co., $50; Turner Brothers, $25; D. George & Co., $25; Lehwinnin, Frank & Schepper, $25; Burr & Co., $25; E. P. Bragiotta, $50; Fairbanks & Co., $100; Frank & Gans, $25; Henry Clews & Co., $25; R. H. Fisk & Co., $25; Hatch, Foote & Co., $25; Baker & Kitchen, $25; Marcial & Co., $200; Jas. M. Bates, $20; Peter Mane, $75; Steinway & Sons, $100; Labenbing & Co., $25; Whitehouse & Co., $25; F. G. Lugar, $14; Leland Brothers, $25; Perez, Planez & Olarrio, $200; Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., $50. Total, $20,938 30.

A. B. MEDINA, Secretary of Legation.

The Kerrigan Homicide Case—Inquest by Coroner Rollins.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of ELIZA TRACY, *alias* Kerrigan, who died in consequence of burns sustained by her, her reported husband, PATRICK KERRIGAN, having set fire to her clothes on the 20th inst., at No. 14 Mulberry-street. The prisoner, it appears, was not married to deceased, though they had lived together for nearly two years. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence showed that KERRIGAN had frequently assaulted the deceased with various weapons, and on the 20th inst. he cut her head open with a milk pitcher.

While she was in the hospital her husband, PATRICK McCABE, of No. 75 Mulberry-street, called on her, and she told him that KERRIGAN had set fire to her clothes with a lighted match as she was stooping down to light her pipe, and had set fire to a bed on the floor.

Officer FERDINAND KELLY, of the Sixth Precinct, testified to having been called into No. 14 Mulberry-street immediately after the occurrence, and found the deceased sitting on the stairs. He found her room full of smoke, and a quantity of kerosene on the floor. The bedding was also on fire in the bed-room. After he had extinguished the flames the officer took the woman to the hospital, when she informed him that KERRIGAN had struck her on the head with a lamp and set fire to her clothes. She subsequently refused to give any further information.

Dr. BEEKMAN, acting House Surgeon of the hospital, testified that death had in his opinion resulted from burns.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner and the Coroner held him for the action of the Grand Jury. KERRIGAN is a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, and a laborer. When called upon to answer the charge preferred against him, he made the following statement: "I was never married to deceased; have lived with her for two years; I knew nothing as to how she got on fire; I was drunk at the time." The deceased was also a native of Ireland and aged 49 years.

Card From G. H. Mathews.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

Please correct an error in the report of a fire at No. 929 Broadway, as published in Sunday's paper. The fire did *not* originate in my store in my absence, but in the room over my store, during the absence of the party occupying the second story. I discovered the fire through the ceiling of my store, and with assistance soon put it out. The damage to the building is trifling.

G. H. MATHEWS,
No. 929 Broadway.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A PICKPOCKET.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. MARY BARRY, of No. 170 First-avenue, went to the pier at the foot of Canal-street, to see her father leave by the steamer for California. As she stood on the wharf a man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be CHARLES SINCLAIR, thrust his hand into the pocket of her dress and abstracted her wallet, containing a small sum of money. Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, saw the theft committed, and arrested the pickpocket with the money in his possession. SINCLAIR appeared very anxious to escape punishment, but was, of course, detained, and yesterday was arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, who committed him for trial. The prisoner is a native of New-Orleans, and a cabinet maker.

ROBBING AN INEBRIATE.

ALEXANDER O. McGREW, of No. 35 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, became intoxicated on Saturday afternoon, and took a quiet nap on the side walk of Washington-street, near Barclay. A gang of thieves saw his helpless condition, and robbed him of two coats, his hat, boots and other articles. A woman saw the operation, and notified Officer ABBOTT, of the Third Ward, who succeeded in arresting one of the thieves, who gave his name as THOMAS SMITH, and when searched a knife belonging to Mr. McGREW was found in his possession, but the others escaped with their victim's clothing, who was unable to get home. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

FRATRICIDAL STRIFE.

Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a quarrel took place between JEREMIAH and MORTIMER DRISCOLL, brothers, at No. 343 Water-street, when JEREMIAH stabbed MORTIMER in the leg with a pocket-knife, causing a slight wound. The assailant was arrested and on being arraigned before the Court was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night WM. McCAFFIL, dealer in cigars and tobacco, at No. 51 Bowery, closed his store and left for home. An hour or so later EDWIN VALENTINE, of No. 25 Ludlow-street, a night watchman, discovered that the fan-light over the cigar store had been pushed open, and on further investigation saw a man behind the counter in the act of removing some meerschaum pipes from the showcase. The burglar became alarmed and attempted to escape through the fan-light, and was seized by VALENTINE, who handed him over to Officer STEPHENS, of the Tenth Precinct, who on searching the prisoner found him in possession of four keys, which were subsequently identified by McCAFFIL as having been stolen from his money drawer. The prisoner gave the name of JOHN LAWRENCE, and was yesterday morning arraigned before the Magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROW AT A GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN POLITICAL MEETING.—A meeting of Irish citizens was held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, for the purpose of working in the interest of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for Congress. While the routine of business was going on, and a Fenian Centre named WALSH was speaking, two strange men were pointed out by some one in the crowd as English detectives, who, he alleged, had been for some time watching Mrs. WALSH, who, it appears, has only recently arrived from Ireland. The crowd became incensed, and the strangers were assaulted and thrown into the street, both sustaining severe injuries. The Fourteenth Ward Police attempted to make some arrests, but the participants in the meeting had dispersed before their arrival.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, as Mr. VICTOR SCHELLING, aged 25, and a son of Dr. SCHELLING, was employed in tying up a grapevine in the garden in rear of his father's residence, No. 112 West Twelfth-street, he fell from the ladder, and sustained such injuries that he died within an hour. Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday, and held an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Saturday morning an unknown man, about 65 years of age, of light complexion, died suddenly in Fourth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Deceased was dressed in gray coat, black vest, checked pants and checked shirt. The body was taken to the Morgue.

CLASTIC MODELS.—Dr. LEMERCIER will lecture upon and explain the clastic models prepared by Dr. AUZOUX, of Paris, at the hall in Cooper Institute, this evening. The scientific public are invited.

THE EPIPHANY FAIR.—The Fair held during the past week, at Irving Hall, under the auspices of the new church to be erected for the Parish of the Epiphany, has proved very successful, and will be continued until Saturday next. The rooms will be open from 3 to 10 P. M., daily, until that time. Beside the other attractions of the affair there will be a promenade concert by the Seventh Regiment Band and dramatic performances every evening. Rev. R. D. BURTSELL, D. D., is the under

tatigable leader of the enterprise, and he calls earnestly upon the Catholics of New-York for help.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Oct. 24, 1868: Barometer—Week mean, 30.200; maximum, 30.510, at 9 P. M., Oct. 23; minimum, 29.890, at 7 A. M., Oct. 22; difference of range, 0.620. Thermometer—Week mean, 47.8; maximum, 52.1, at 2 P. M., Oct. 20; minimum, 33.7, at 7 A. M., Oct. 24; difference of range, 18.4 Rain-fall Oct. 19, 21 and 22; duration, 23.8 hours: depth fallen, 0.5306.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, PATRICK QUINLAN, aged 35, who resided on the corner of Ninetieth-street and Avenue A, passed through the Harlem Railroad tunnel at Ninety-second-street, and while on the track was overtaken by an upward-bound train, and run over. He sustained a fracture of both legs and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued a few hours after his arrival. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day.

BRIEF ITEMS.—A quarrel occurred early yesterday morning between ARTHUR QUINN of Thirty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and PATRICK FINELON of No. 628 Second-avenue, in Thirty-seventh-street, when QUINN stabbed FINELON in the shoulder and then escaped.....THOMAS COLLINS, of No. 38 Elizabeth-street, aged 38 years, fell in South-street and cut his head badly.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ENTERPRISING BURGLAR.—The Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct report three burglaries as having been committed, evidently by the same thief, on Friday morning about 4 o'clock. This enterprising individual, whoever he was, entered the residence of WM. FOX, corner of Van Cott and Graham avenues, through a cellar window, and stole money to the amount of $397 and a coat worth $30. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. WESLEY on Van Cott-avenue, and unlocked the front door with a pair of nippers (the Police know he did it with nippers), and stole property of the value of $14. He next visited the candy shop of JOHN YOUNGFLISH, on Van Cott-avenue, between Eckford and Leonard-streets, and with nippers, as before, unlocked the front door, and stole $3 from the money drawer. The Police were informed that the occupants of both the last-named places saw the thief, but he escaped while they were dressing. The policeman who patrolled that post on the occasion is an old Greenpointer.

BURGLARS AT GREENPOINT.—Several of the meaner members of the fraternity of burglars made a raid upon Greenpoint on Friday night and succeeded in perpetrating four successful robberies. The residence of WM. FOX, at the intersection of Van Cott and Graham avenues, was robbed of a coat which contained a wallet filled with $400 in Treasury notes. The residence of Mrs. ROGERS, in the same avenue, near Diamond-street, was robbed of a quantity of dry goods. The apartments of Mrs. ANNA WESLEY, adjoining, were entered and robbed of a small sum of money and some wearing apparel. The candy store of JOHN YOUNGFLISH, corner of same avenue and Eckford-street, was entered and robbed of the contents of the money drawer. The thieves escaped with their booty.

WHISKY AT LARGE.—The Police of the Forty-second Precinct found a cask, containing twenty-eight gallons of whisky, valued at $140, near the gate of the yard of No. 4 Navy-street, on Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock. It was subsequently claimed to have been stolen from the cellar of THOMAS KERRIGAN, No. 200 York-street, whose back door had been left open by the alleged thieves. There have been cases before of whisky being found lying about the streets, supposed to be stolen. In this way some people obtain what is regarded as good whisky exempt from duty.

KINGS COUNTY INEBRIATES' HOME.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inebriates' Home of this county was held on Saturday, at which it was decided to petition the next State Legislature for authority to sell the present ground owned by them and purchase a more suitable one in place thereof. They are offered an advance of $10,000 on the ground on Fourth-avenue, which they propose investing to better advantage in some suitable neighborhood, and building thereon, in the Spring, a more commodious house.

POLITICS AND REVOLVERS.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning PATRICK O'RILEY was arrested by Officer PAYNE, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, for threatening to shoot WM. R. BYRNES, of Myrtle-avenue. It appears that the accused was intoxicated, and having got into a quarrel with BYRNES on political matters, in which the latter seemed to have cornered him, he pulled his revolver, and, pointing it at BYRNES' head, threatened to kill him if he did not cease arguing him down. He was locked up for examination before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

GOUGH ON PECULIAR PEOPLE.—JOHN B. GOUGH will, this evening, deliver his lecture on "Peculiar People" in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, of which Rev. LEONARD W. BACON is pastor. The lecture is for the benefit of the Church, and as the edifice is the most commodious in Brooklyn, excepting Plymouth Church, it is hoped that it will be filled to repletion. Both the lecture and the object are worthy.

RUN OVER.—An Englishman, named THOMAS JAY, was run over by a Myrtle-avenue car, on Fulton-street, at a late hour Saturday evening, and sustained an ugly flesh wound on the left leg, but escaped any bone fractures. He was taken to the Station-house in Washington-street, by a policeman, and there locked up for the night on a charge of intoxication, there being certain unmistakable symptoms of inebriety about the injured man.

THE WORK OF NATURALIZATION.—During the last three months the number of naturalization papers issued under the seal of the Brooklyn City Court was about 1,300, and those under the seal of the County Court (of Kings) upward of 3,000. The business was resumed in both Courts on Saturday evening and continued until a late hour.

BURGLARS IN A STABLE.—Sometime yesterday morning the stable of FREDERICK RUBEN, grocer, corner of Bridge and Talman streets, was broken into by burglars, and a set of business harness, valued at $40, carried off.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police during the past week was 329.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS—THE RULE AS TO PRIORITY—CONSTRUCTION OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS—THE SUPREMACY OF THE FEDERAL COURTS DENIED.

The United States ex rel. Riggs vs. *Board of Supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa, and two other cases.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. Following in substance is the opinion of Mr. Justice MILLER, (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice GRIER concurring,) dissenting from the doctrine established by the recent decisions of this Court, that the Federal Courts may, under the circumstances named, depart from the construction given by the State Courts to their own Constitutions and statutes: In the case of Gelpeke *vs.* Dubuque, reported in 1 Wall, 207, I felt called upon to point out the evil consequences likely to flow from the doctrine there asserted for the first time, that the construction given by the State Courts to their own Constitutions and statutes would be disregarded and overruled by the Federal Courts sitting in the same States and deciding the same controversies. These consequences are now apparent in the judgments just rendered, whereby the State officers are commanded to disobey an injunction of a State court, rendered in regular judicial proceedings, to which they were proper parties, in a matter of which that Court had undoubted jurisdiction concerning the levy of a tax under State laws. (After here reviewing at considerable length the steps by which this Court has gradually arrived at the conclusion that it can do this, Mr. Justice MILLER proceeds as to these cases: In the cases now under consideration, it is conceded that the State Courts had issued their injunctions after due course of legal proceedings, in which the tax-payers were complainants, and the Supervisors were defendants, before any application was made to the Federal Court for a *mandamus*. In order to prevent such conflicts as threaten to grow out of the matter before us, in cases of concurrent jurisdiction, it has been established as a rule that the Court which first obtains jurisdiction of the case shall have the exclusive right to decide the matter in issue, and that any other Court which may have subsequently assumed to act in the matter must, when the fact of this priority of jurisdiction is brought to its attention, proceed no further. This principle is necessary, and is recognized in all Courts; and when properly applied in the spirit of comity which should actuate Courts, will be found sufficient to prevent unseemly collision between them. It has been recognized by this Court so repeatedly as the rule which governs in matters of concurrent jurisdiction between the State and Federal Courts, that a citation of authorities is hardly necessary; but I mention Shelly *vs.* Bacon, 10 How., 56; Carrol *vs.* Taylor, 20 How., 583; Freeman *vs.* Howe, 24 How., 454; and Buch *vs.* Colbath, 3 Wall., 334. This principle being conceded, and the return of the Supervisors to the alternative writ of *mandamus*, showing that they were enjoined from levying the tax to pay these bonds before the application was made to the Federal Court for the writ of *mandamus* to compel them to levy it, it would seem to follow that the decree of the State Court must be respected, and the return be held sufficient. But here we are met with another of those judicial subtleties of which the corporation bond litigation seems to be the prolific parent. We are told that the writ of *mandamus* is not a new or original proceeding, but is merely the ordinary exercise of the Court's jurisdiction in enforcing a judgment at law already rendered for the payment of money; that a judgment had been rendered in favor of the relator against the County of Johnson before the injunction issued from the State Court, and therefore the Federal Court had first acquired jurisdiction of the case. Let us inquire for a moment of what case the Federal Court had acquired jurisdiction. Of an action of *assumpsit*, in which Marcus Riggs was plaintiff and Johnson County was defendant, and in which the plaintiff recovered a judgment for his debt, of what case was it the State Court had jurisdiction?—of a bill in Chancery, brought by the resident taxpayers of Johnson County against the Board of Supervisors of that county, to enjoin them from levying a tax to pay certain bonds. Neither party to the suit in the Federal Court was party to the suit in the State Court, or was a necessary or proper party to it. The subject-matter of the suit in the Federal Court was the ordinary collection of a debt from Johnson County. The subject-matter of the suit in the State Court was the attempt of the Board of Supervisors to levy an illegal tax. The County of Johnson is a corporation capable to sue and to be sued. The Supervisors are officers of whom certain duties are required. They are not identical and cannot be sued for the same purpose. It surpasses my ingenuity to see how the suit in the Federal Court can be said to have first obtained jurisdiction of the case in the State Court. The parties, plaintiff and defendant, are all different, and the subject-matter of the suit is different, and the relief sought is different. Much has been said in the course of argument by counsel of the incapacity of a State Court to enjoin the judgment of a Federal Court, or to restrain or interfere with its process. Nothing of the kind is attempted, nor any such power claimed by the State Court in the proceedings relied on in the return. The judgment of the Federal Court is not mentioned or alluded to in the proceedings in the State Court. Neither plaintiff nor defendant in the Federal Court are made parties to the suit in the State Court, nor is any decree rendered touching its process or designed to interfere with it. All the ordinary writs, and all the ordinary powers of a court in a judgment at law, may be exhausted by the Federal Court without the possibility of any collision between that Court and the decree of the State Court. It is only when the plaintiff in the Federal Court, having exhausted its remedy in that action, brings a new suit, with new defendants, praying for a new and different relief, that the Courts come into collision. It is said in answer to all this that the writ of *mandamus* as applied for in this case is no new action, but is the ordinary process by which the Court enforces its judgment, and that this is especially so in the Iowa Circuit, because such is the case in the Iowa State Courts. The revision of 1860, of the Iowa statutes, must determine the soundness of this proposition so far as the Courts of that State are concerned. Chapter 153 is headed in capitals, "Action of Mandamus." Section 3,761 describes the cases to which the action is applicable in the language and by common law writers. Section 3,762 says the plaintiff shall state his claim and facts sufficient to constitute a cause for such claim. Section 3,766 says the pleadings and other proceedings in any action in which a *mandamus* is claimed, shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages. Section 4,181 says that when the action of *mandamus* is by a private person there may be joined therewith the injunction of chapter 156, * * * and the action shall be by ordinary proceedings. I believe I have quoted substantially all that there is on this subject in the statutes of Iowa, and these govern the practice of her courts. I think I am also entitled to speak of the actual practice in these courts. It is clear that it is not a mere ancillary writ, but is in all cases a separate action, with pleadings as in other actions, and judgment thereon. How then can it be said that this is one of the ordinary powers of the Court, incident to, and consequent upon, the judgment of the Court, in an action of debt or *assumpsit?* But the statutes of Iowa in this respect have not changed the common law. Bacon in his *Abridgement* says, that "since this statute, (9 Am. Chap. 20,) a *mandamus* is in the nature of an action, special replications and pleadings therein being admitted, and costs awarded to either side that prevails." In the case of Kendall *vs.* Stokes, (13 Pet., 615,) this Court held that "the proceedings in *mandamus* is a case within the meaning of the act of Congress. * * * It is an action or suit brought in a Court of justice asserting a right, and is prosecuted according to the forms of judicial proceedings." And in another case between the same parties, reported in 3 How., 100, the Court says it is now regarded as an action by the party on whose relation it is granted; and holds that the former action of *mandamus* is a bar to an action of *assumpsit* for the same cause. So in Kentucky *vs.* Denison, (24 How., 97,) it is said: "A *mandamus*, in modern practice, is nothing more than an action at law between the parties." Passing from these conclusive evidences of what this very Court considers to be the nature of the writ of *mandamus*, and what the statutes of Iowa (appealed to in the opinion of the majority as the basis of their judgment) intend it to be, if we look to the essential nature of the present proceeding we shall still be more convinced that it is a new suit in every sense of the word. We have already shown that the parties are different. The purpose of it is to enforce the levy of a tax, an object which never could be obtained, and which is not within the scope of an action of *assumpsit*. The parties seeking the writ in the information which they filed in the present case, did not rest their claim on the statement that they had a judgment against a corporation which they could not enforce by execution, but they go back of that and recite the issue of the bonds, and the vote of the tax to pay them by the county, and pray for this writ to enforce specifically that contract. And in the opinion just delivered it is declared to be the object of the writ to enforce the judgment of the Court, by levying the tax, "as provided in the contract." So that it is clear, that both the plaintiff in his information, and the Court in its opinion, consider the writ in this case as in the nature of a bill in Chancery, to enforce specific performance of a contract. And that is precisely what it is. Was it ever heard that such a bill is merely ancillary to a judgment at law, and is only used for the purpose of enforcing a judgment for damages for failing to pay a note or bond? The obligations of the Supervisors to levy this tax, if it exists at all, is as perfect in regard to bonds on which there is no judgment as it is where judgment has been rendered; and this duty can as well be inforced by *mandamus* in the one case as in the other. It is this duty which is sought to be enforced in the present case. If a *mandamus* is liable to issue without the judgment, how can it be said to be an incident to the judgment, and a part of that suit? But if I am mistaken in all that I have thus far been saying, there is another proposition, supported by uniform current of authorities, which would preclude the issuing the writ of *mandamus* in this case: That is, that the writ is never issued to a party whom it would expose to imprisonment or other serious damage for obeying it. I have not time to quote from the authorities on this subject, but they are numerous and without contradiction. (See the Queen *vs.* Gilbert, 10 Modern R., 48; The Queen *vs.* Justices of Middlesex, 1 Perry and Davidson's R., 402; King *vs.* Dyer, 2 Adolphus and Ellis; People *vs.* Gilman, 5 Gilman, 203; *Ex-parte* Fleming, 4 Hill, N. Y., 581; R. R. Com'rs *vs.* Com'rs of Wyandotte, 7 Ohio State Rep., 278.) The cases before us have been argued with great zeal and ability on both sides, and counsel for the relator were challenged to produce a single reported decision, in which a *mandamus* had been issued to parties who would be subjected to danger, to expense, or to suffering, by obeying its order. No such case has been found, and I feel authorized to say none can be found. With all the respect which I have for this Court, and from my brethren who differ with me, I take the liberty of saying it has no right to set aside all precedent, and disregard established rules in the belief, however confidently entertained, that it is done in the cause of justice.

The Chief Justice—I concur mainly in the views and wholly in the conclusions of my brother Miller.

I concur—R. Grier.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

UNITED SATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
265—Johnson vs. Steamtug R. Duane.	41—Wright vs. L. Simpson, &c., &c.
266—Winthrop vs. Same.	29—U. S. vs. Ship Marion.
267—Bradhurst vs. Same.	32—U. S. vs. Ship Realm.
268—McKenzie vs. Same.	33—U. S. vs. Ship Wm. Lord.
282—Howes et al. vs. Schr. Loon.	34—U. S. vs. Ship J. A. Stamler.
144—Ayres vs. Steamtug C. Y. Davenport.	37—U. S. vs. Ship Kate Dyer.
147—Sears vs. Steamship Scotia.	115—McCann vs. Steamboat John Hart.
126—Higgins vs. Steamship Celia.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1770—Tag vs. Strauss et al.	1872—Learned vs. Ryder.
1806—Saffold vs. Lazare.	1876—Doemich vs. Grusberg et al.
1854—Malone vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1878—Barry vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1856—Loughran vs. Pinckney.	1880—Stivers vs. Van Auker.
1858—Watson et al. vs. Norman.	1882—Edsall vs. Knapp.
1860—Glines et al. vs. Walters et al.	1884—Schwab vs. Davis.
1862—Manley vs. Luling et al.	1886—Bramley vs. Dezendorf, et al.
1866—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. Curtis et al.	1888—Glines et al. vs. Aal et al.
1868—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. Curtis et al.	1890½—Spering, assignee, vs. Leary.
1870—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1892—Ruckert vs. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Lawless vs. Belmont.	118—Garmage vs. Bereford.
40—Goodwyn vs. Sharkey.	123—Luckit vs. Phillips.
53—Stewart vs. Higgins.	132—Lawler vs. Lawler.
78—Wells vs. Churchill.	134—Clarke vs. Goodridge.
88—Stohr vs. Meace.	135—Drake vs. Goodridge.
89—Gunther vs. Kunehardt.	139—Gerkin vs. Dinsmore.
94—Magrath vs. The Mayor.	145—Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Woodworth.
97—Green vs. Cummings.	171—Townsend vs. Friedman.
106—Iselin vs. Mariposa Co.	172—Connell vs. Graves.
108—Brooks vs. Casser.	
115—Williams vs. Selden.	
Call No. 200. —— vs. ——.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
315—Toledo, Logansport and N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawks.	427—Specht vs. Milleman et al.
413—Claflin et al. vs. Barney.	429—Valentine vs. Bailey.
415—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.	431—Clark vs. Glines.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.	433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
419—Bradley vs. Markham.	435—Leighton vs. B'way and Seventh-Avenue R. R. Co.
421—Sampson vs. O'Brien.	437—Walsh vs. Durjin.
425—E., N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	439—Todd vs. Moore et al.
	441—Odell vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
502—Spring vs. McArthur.	569—Huggins vs. Griffin.
532—Ehrman vs. McElroy.	573—Foster vs. Wasserman.
538—Greenfield vs. Mason.	573½—Albrecht vs. Wenat.
539—Greenfield vs. Mason.	574—Cather vs. Luffs.
540—Greenfield vs. Mason.	576—Stitt vs. Goodwin.
—Odell vs. Gleason.	577—Emmett vs. Gair.
556—Golden vs. Dermott.	580—Howland vs. Field.
559—Schmidt vs. Gatn.	581—Schultz vs. Field.
560—Howe vs. Sommers.	582—Sperini vs. Behan.
562—Nutt vs. Pierson.	583—Perkins vs. Anderson.
564—Murphy vs. Dwyer.	584—Bernheimer vs. Schloss
565—Jones vs. Princeton.	568½—Lyons vs. Odell.
566—Margraf vs. Maenel.	572—McIntyre vs. Links, Jr.
567—Rector vs. Cateby.	588—Fach vs. Peekskill I. Co.
568—Curran vs. Bass.	590—Flynn vs. Harlan.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 24, 1868.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110
1,000 5-20, C., '62 c	113⅜	1,000 do	110⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '64	111⅜	22,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67	110⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅜	25,000 do	110⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$21,500 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	114⅝	400 N. Y. Cen	128
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	113⅜	600 do c	127⅞
10,000 5-20 C., '64 ....b3	111⅜	300 do	127⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65	108⅝	100 do s3	127⅝
20,000 5-20, C., '65	111⅞	2,600 Erie	42
35,000 5-20, C., '65, new	110⅝	200 do	42⅜
25,000 5-20 C., '68	111	300 do	42⅛
2,000 5-20, C., '67	110⅝	25 do	43
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	200 Hudson R.	137
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	70	200 do	137⅛
10,000 do ....bet. call	69⅜	200 do	137⅝
10,000 do ....2d ca l	70	500 do ....bet. call	137⅜
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s ex-c., bet. call	70	400 Reading	98⅜
10,000 do	69⅛	3,200 do c	98⅜
10,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	66⅛	41 Mich. So. & N. I.	87½
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	67½	200 do b15	87⅜
2,000 Erie 3d M	94¾	160 do	87½
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	112⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	31⅜
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	101	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M	81	200 do	89⅜
1,000 Del. L. W. 2d M.	96⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf	91⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	103⅛	50 do	91⅜
4,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	82	100 do b30	92⅛
7,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. Bds	103	200 do	91⅞
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	800 Clev. & Tol.	104
300 Canton Co b10	49½	600 do b60	105
85 Del. & Hud. Can.	130	100 Lake Shore	104
200 Cum. Coal Pf	34¾	20 do	105⅞
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	106	200 Chi. & R. I	106⅞
9 Cent. Nat. Bank	117	200 do	106⅞
200 Quick. M. Co	24½	200 do b30	107⅛
200 do	24¼	100 do	105
1000 Mariposa Pf	23⅛	500 do	107
400 Pacific Mail	127	200 Mil. & St. P	105
100 U. S. Ex.	49	5 do	104
10 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	35 Mil. & St. P. Pf	105
15 Panama	330	400 T., W & W	64
100 Chi. & N. W. c	90⅛	100 do	64⅛
		400 do	65
		100 T., W. & W. Pf	78
		100 P., Ft. W. C	115⅛
		100 do	115
		100 H. & St. J. Pf. b10	89⅛
		50 Dub. & S. C	100
		100 Dub. & S. C. Pf	95

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mariposa Pf	23⅛	700 Hudson	137
100 do b10	23⅜	300 do	136
100 Pacific Mail	127	300 Ohio & Miss	31⅛
500 N. Y. Cen	127⅝	100 do	31⅛
600 do	127⅜	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	87
800 Erie	41	200 do c	87⅛
600 do	41⅛	200 do	87⅛
200 do	41½	200 do s3	87⅛
400 do	41⅝	800 Clev. & Pitts	88⅞
8,600 do	42	400 do	88⅞
2,100 do	42⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol.	104⅛
500 do b10	42⅛	200 do	104⅛
800 do c	42⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞
500 do s5	42	600 do	106⅞
800 do	42⅛	800 do	107
400 do s10	42	200 do s30	106⅞
9,6 do b3	42⅜	400 Chi. & N. W.	90½
600 do b5	42⅜	400 do	90⅝
400 West. U. T.	36	1,100 do	90¾
1,200 Reading	98	200 do c	90⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	104	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	91⅜
300 P., Ft. W. & C	115	400 do	91⅜
100 do	114⅛	600 do	91½
200 do b10	115⅛	200 do c	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 T. St. 6s, new	69⅞	100 T., W. & W	63⅛
50,000 do b30	70⅛	100 do c	63⅛
120,000 do	70	100 do	63⅜
400 Mar. Pf b3	24⅛	100 Erie Pf	69
300 Pac. Mail	126⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C	113¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	1,100 do	113⅞
200 West. U. T.	36⅜	300 do	114
100 do	36⅜	900 Ohio & Miss	30⅜
100 do	36⅜	200 do	30⅞
600 N. Y. Cen	127⅛	200 do c	30⅜
800 do	127⅛	1,100 Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅛
400 do	127⅛	300 do b3	86⅛
200 do c	127⅛	400 do	86⅝
100 do b5	127⅛	200 do c	86¼
300 do	127⅛	1,200 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
200 do b3	127⅜	300 Clev. & Tol.	103⅛
300 Hudson	137	600 do	103⅛
500 do	137⅛	800 Chi., R. I. & P	105⅜
100 Erie	41	200 do	105⅝
300 do	40⅞	400 do	105⅛
1,100 do	40⅞	200 do b3	105⅜
400 do c	40⅝	600 Chi. & N. W	89
300 do c	40⅞	300 do	88⅞
200 do	40⅝	200 do	88⅛
1,800 Reading	97⅝	1,100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	89⅞
400 do c	97⅝	800 do	90
100 Alt. & T. H	42	2,0 do c	89⅞
100 Mil. & St. P b3	102⅜	630 do	89⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	103		

MONDAY, Oct. 26—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,065,002
Increase in Specie	366,963
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,915,423
Decrease in Deposits	2,827,739
Decrease in Circulation	19,980

	Oct. 26, 1867.	Oct. 24, 1868.	Oct. 17, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	246,810,718	263,579,133	264,644,135
Gold and Gold Notes	6,161,164	9,553,583	9,186,620
Other L. Tend'r	56,381,943	56,711,434	58,626,857
Deposits	173,064,128	186,055,847	188,880,586
Circulation	33,959,080	34,193,938	34,213,918
In Sub-Tres'ry.	114,634,224	95,869,947	97,158,338

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 17, 1868.	Oct. 24, 1868.	Oct. 26, 1867.
On deposits	$188,880,586	$186,055,847	$173,064,128
Circulation	34,213,918	34,193,938	33,959,080
Total	$223,094,504	$220,249,785	$207,023,208
25 ℔ cent. would be	$55,773,626	$55,062,446	$51,755,802
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	67,813,477	66,265,017	62,543,107
Excess	$12,039,851	$11,202,571	$10,787,305

The change in the Deposit line on the present return is a decrease since last Monday of nearly three millions, of which one-third was drawn to pay off Loans, and nearly two millions drawn in Greenbacks. From the current talk about "locking up" the latter, it was supposed the falling off in Bank would have been more serious, but we learn that some considerable sums have been received from Boston within a few days, and this fact, coupled with the slight difference against Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans, has tended to keep the movement comparatively steady. The week, however, was one of great irregularity in the Money market; the daily differences between some of the Banks at the Clearing-house being unusually large and arbitrary, and the Street demand for Money consequently feverish. This state of things was not wholly the result of the experiment made by one of the Stock firms on Broad-street, to embarrass the market by locking up Greenbacks, but was aggravated in part by the return of some large sums of Gold to one of the Canada Bank Agencies, and the preparations for a day or two in the way of currency, by the same concern, to pay for the Gold. The account was kept with the Bank of New-York, which was several times a large creditor at the Clearing-house, causing that Bank to be unjustly suspected by the Street, as participating with the Continental and Commonwealth in the locking-up process for the Stock firm referred to. We believe, too, that the other two Banks named, and whose course was pretty severely canvassed, as well by some of our neighbors as by the Street, were not wholly in fault at the outset of this manœuvre, and the probability is that now that their Presidents understand the obnoxious ends to which they have been used no further cause for complaint will be afforded.

The rates for Money to the Brokers through the week, from the incidents above noted, and the additional circumstance that certain parties endeavored to stay the decline in Gold by calling for the return of their Gold balances heretofore lent out, were from 7 to 10 ℔ cent., the outside figure being taken in the shape of 7 ℔ cent. in Gold, equal to about 10 ℔ cent. in Currency.

The additional decline in Gold since last Monday is two ℔ cent., with a weak market at the close, although the Foreign Exchanges are quoted higher, and the Treasury again received for Customs an excess over the sums daily sold on public proposals. The near prospect of Gen. GRANT's election to the Presidency continues to sensibly influence the market for Gold on this side and the American Funds on the other. The advance of the latter and the volume of orders more than keep pace at Frankfort and London with the fall in Gold here; but our 5-20s in this market feel, to some extent, the temporary pressure for Money. Against two ℔ cent. fall in Gold during the week, the 1867s gave way ⅜ of 1 ℔ cent. from the quotation of Saturday week.

The general trade of the City is fairly active for the season, and altogether there is more business doing than this time last year, especially in General Foreign Merchandise. For the leading articles, like Sugars, Coffee and Metals, there is a constant liberal demand.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,999,106, against the total entries of $2,617,854 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,351,454, against $4,355,743 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $29,724 against $214,696 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,290,312. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,767 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,343.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	August	$23,113,900
February	20,402,462	September	22,378,838
March	25,213,380	Oct. 3	6,733,633
April	21,397,805	Oct. 10	4,057,449
May	21,673,084	Oct. 17	5,371,459
June	19,633,487	Oct. 24	4,999,106
July	23,861,215		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$214,117,515
Against same time 1867			218,589,819
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,472,304

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July	$11,071,975
February	14,021,585	August	13,327,188
March	13,563,450	Sept. 12	12,200,340
April	14,739,210	Oct. 7	3,672,588
May	15,333,559	Oct. 14	2,753,880
June	11,308,909	Oct. 21	3,351,454
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$125,840,985
Against same time 1867			148,267,953
Decrease since Jan. 1			$22,426,968
Gold, Oct. 24, 1868			134⅝ ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 26, 1867			141⅛ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	August	$4,690,989
February	4,203,829	September	1,954,723
March	3,694,912	Oct. 3	12,200,340
April	6,095,179	Oct. 10	43,690
May	15,956,231	Oct. 17	410,313
June	11,822,628	Oct. 24	29,424
July	10,584,558		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$67,100,630
Against same time 1867			43,137,657
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,962,973

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,196	September	2,847,643
April	3,797,430	Oct. 7	202,028
May	4,302,656	Oct. 15	263,501
June	3,944,906	Oct. 22	226,992
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$32,342,588
Against same time 1867			24,452,576
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,890,012

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
Oct. 3	1,069,607	Oct. 3	100,853
Oct. 10	2,764,350	Oct. 10	77,474
Oct. 17	2,384,676	Oct. 17	57,643
Oct. 24	2,290,212	Oct. 24	46,417
Total	$100,283,205	Total	$63,811,547
To date, 1867	102,906,480	To date, 1867	43,431,724

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Oct. 26, '67.
American Gold Coin	136⅞@134⅜	141¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝@113⅜	113⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	111⅛@110⅜	107⅜
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	106⅛@105⅜	100⅜
New-York Central	128½@125@129@126⅝	112⅜
Erie	48⅜@39⅞	72⅜
Rock Island	108¾@104⅛@105½	95⅝
Michigan Southern	90@85@86½	79¼
Hudson River	13.⅞@137½	127
Northwestern	97⅜@87@93@89	47⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	117@113¾	97
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91@86@88	81⅜
Reading	99@100⅜@95⅝@99⅜@97⅜	96⅛
Northwestern Preferred	97⅝@88@93⅛@90	66⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜@30⅛	25⅜
Pacific Mail	128@126⅛	146½
St. Paul Preferred	109½@100@105@102	64⅜
St. Paul Common	111@100@105@102	43
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛@62@64⅜@63	39⅜

The sales of Gold were at 135@135⅛@134⅞@134½@134⅜@134½@134⅝ ℔ cent. The market was weak through most of the dealings of the day, and the Cash Gold, though in some request in the morning, was found to be superabundant, and a liberal interest was paid to carry over balances. The award of $300,000—the last of the three millions heretofore advertised—by the Treasury Office was at 134.84 ℔ cent. It is probable that no further public proposals will be immediately advertised for. The Office here is fairly supplied with Currency to carry its operations to the first of November. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,390,312. The sales of Gold by the Treasury to $1,800,000. The Banks gain $366,000 on their Specie averages, and lose $1,915,000 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are down $1,065,000, and their general Deposit line $2,827,000.

Money was in active request from the Brokers early in the day at 7 ℔ cent., and the market is called close at this rate on Miscellaneous Collateral, though the demand is by no means of a very pressing nature, and the Street begins to be accustomed to full rates of interest in carrying Stocks. The prospect seems to be that we shall not have cheaper Money for some time to come.

Foreign Exchange closed nominally firm at 109⅝@109⅞ on London; but the active employment of Money at 7 ℔ cent. tends to delay remittances abroad, and the business in Exchange is not, for the moment, active.

The Public Funds were steady through the day in prices, but dull in the extent of transactions. The State Bonds were also steady. The Railway market was distinguished by enormous sales of Erie Common Stock, at a difference of 5@7 ℔ cent. from the sales of Friday, and by parties supposed to be in the exclusive management and control of the concern. The sales were at 44½@43@42@40@39½@40@42@43½@40@41 ℔ cent. The parties referred to are believed to countenance the rumor, if, indeed, it has not originated with them, that fresh Stock could or would be made and thrown upon the market, and as the events of last Spring prove that they are desperate enough to make and unmake new Capital at their own pleasure and to suit their own stock-jobbing purposes, the Street continues to gamble in the Stock upon the chances that it may be run down to 35 or up to 65 in a single week, by the trio who comprise the executive of the Road and hold the Transfer Books at their own unchecked and irresponsible disposal. The other New-York Roads and Reading and the Western list were partially demoralized by the violent changes in Erie, but finally closed as follows, compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅝
American Gold Coin	135	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	70⅛	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56
Missouri Bonds	91⅜	91⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	68	67½
New-York Central	127⅞	126⅞
Erie Railway	44⅜	39⅞
Reading Railway	98⅜	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	105½
Northwest Common	91⅛	89⅜
Northwest Preferred	91⅜	90
Michigan Southern	87	86½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	115	113⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88½	88
Pacific Mail Company	127¼	126½
St. Paul Preferred	104	102
St. Paul Common	105	102
Toledo and Wabash	64	63

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111½	10-40 reg	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110	6s Currency	99
5-20 reg., 1867	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108⅜	Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	93
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅜	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	70
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	56
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Virginia 6s., new bonds	58
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Georgia 6s	81
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Georgia 7s, new bds	91½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101⅜	North Carolina 6s	67½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	91
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	91
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	103	Connecticut 6s	100
Kentucky 6s	100	Rhode Island 6s	101¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	141	Nassau	106
Merchants'	128	Shoe and Leather	122½
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	134
North River	108	Marine	150
Fulton	155	Importers' & Trad's.	129
State of New-York	120	Park	152
Broadway	260	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	101½
Ocean	108¼	Central National	110
Bank of N. America	113	Fourth National	105⅜
Hanover	112	Tenth National	102
Metropolitan	142	Oriental Bank	155
East River	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	90	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. 1876	126	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	126	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	94	Morris & Essex 2d M	89
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101
Harlem 1st M	102⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	103½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	116½	Chi. & Alton S. F	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M	83	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	96
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	99
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	95
Han. & St. Jo. conv	100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 1st	93
Del. L. & W. 2d M	96	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $225,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $297,000; total receipts, $1,425,821 56; total payments, $2,138,386 08; balance, $95,869,947 38.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 20 ft. n. of 68th-st., (irregular)	$12,500
Boulevard, w. s., 53.6 s. of 73d-st., (irregular)	27,000
Beekman-st., s. e. cor. Theatre-alley, (irregular)	220,500
Charles-st., n. s. 182.1 e. of Bleecker, 20x94	16,750
Dominick-st., n. s., 220 ft e. of Hudson, (irregular)	7,200
Sullivan-st., No. 71, 25x100	15,000
Water-st., No. 136, 24.11x84 8	21,000
Willett-st., lot No. 15, Ogilvie estate, 25x100	10,000
19th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92	36,500
22d-st., s. s., 318.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.8	19,250
37th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16 8x98.9	12,500
38th-st., n. s., 222.6 e. of 3d-av., 22.6x98.9	20,000
51st-st., n. s., 108.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x85	14,000
51st-st., n. s., 91.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x85	14,000
52d-st., No. 67, E., 14.2x100.5	10,000
53d-st., s. s., 136 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5	31,250
66th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	16,000
69th-st., s. s., 473 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.4 } Avenue A, e. s., 25 ft. s. of 69th-st., 50x80 }	11,750
69th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.4 } Avenue A, s. e. cor. of 69th-st., 25x77 }	8,000
69th-st., s. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.4 } Avenue A, e. s., 75 ft. s. of 69th-st., 25.1x75 }	8,250
83d-st., s. s., 102.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	nom.
128th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d-av., irregular	nom.
129th-st., n. e. cor. of 8th-av., 49.11x100	10,000
134th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,600
134th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	2,250
Avenue A, s. w. corner 72d-st., 100x100	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 80th-st., 55x100	12,000
1st-av., 25 ft. s. of 81st-st., 24.6x50	21,550
4th-av., n. w. corner 101st-st., irregular	39,300
7th-av., n. e. corner 135th-st., 24.11x75	6,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 84th-st., irregular	12,000

Leases Recorded.

12th-st., No. 614, E., part of house, 2 yrs. 7 mos., per year	$420
69th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 542 to 554 inclusive, map tin case 2.3, 7 yrs., per year	2,000
7th-av., No. 230, store floor, 4 yrs., per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Alley and King sts., northerly cor., 217.5x100x234x101.6	nom.
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x100	$3,400
Carroll-st., s. s., 40.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.10x78.7x19.10x78.9	2,500
Ewen-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Front-st., 77x100x7x108.2	850
Hewes-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Harrington-av., 2 x71	7,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x138	850
Meserole-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 118.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 25x200	12,000
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 23x100	4,000
7th-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	750
South 9th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x75	8,600
10th-st., s. s., 197.10 ft. e. of 9th-st., 25x2.0	2,700
12th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x100	550
15th-st., s. s., 259.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 34x100	800
Classon-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 26x100	2,500
Flatbush road and Jonnson-av., s. w. corner, 211.2x225.1x100x40x100x258	20,000
Gates and Yates avs., s. w. corner, 50x200	4,000
Green-av., s. s., 330 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x78.5	1,200
Lot No. 34, block No. 9, Hunter Fly Farm map	2,000
Lot No. 46, block No. 13, Hunter Fly Farm map	400
Lots Nos. 324 to 327 and 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, map A, East New-York } Lots Nos. 317 to 320 and 303 to 307 inclusive, map of Mr. Howard's heirs }	7,000
Section 26, map of A. L. Zabriskie, Flatbush	510
Perry-av., s. s., 89.11 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x57.5x25.6x82.5	620
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x200	1,350
4th-av., n. s., 80.2 ft. e. of 18th-st., 20x60	675

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Green-st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 435 to 440, map South Williamsburg, each 25x100	$4,000
Lots Nos. 392, 393, 394, map Nassau Heights, each 25x100	300

Astoria.

Grand-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Spring-st., 62x138	$2,000

Flushing.

Grove-st., s. s., 610.8 ft. w. of Main-st., 25x100	$600

Middle Village.

Williamsburg and Jamaica road, n. w. s., "Brick Tavern," 250x60x240x60	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Caldwell.

Elizabeth Griffith's property, near Verona, 30 acres	$3,250

Newark.

Broad-st., e. s., 82 ft. s. of Pennington-st., 58x140 } Pennington-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Broad-st., 30x140 }	$30,000
Clinton-av., s. s., S. C. Baldwin's, 54x230	7,583
Downing-st., 2 lots, Geo. Towle's property, 85 ft. front } Ticknor-st., 2 lots, Geo. Towie's property, 58 ft. front }	28,000
Kinney-st., Geo. Towle's property, 40x94	7,000
Montgomery and Charlton sts., n. e. corner, 25x75	650
South Market-st., n. s., J. Compton's estate, 22x74	8,500
Spruce-st., s. s., 251 ft. w. of Washington-st., 50 ft. front	2,500
Spruce-st., s. s., 301 ft. w. of Washington-st., 50x188	2,500
Spruce-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Washington-st., 83 ft. front	5,000
Thomas-st., s. s., H. M. Baldwin's property, 27 ft. front	500
Ticknor-st., n. s., Mackin & Wilson's, 60x105	8,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	45	Barley, bushels	16,604
Flour, bbls	23,140	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	9
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	207,818	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	75,612	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	7,738	Whisky, bbls	275
Oats, bushels	116,850	Petroleum, bbls	2,683

ASHES—Have been inactive and depressed at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.; stock, 966 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at previous figures, including Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14⅛c.@17⅛c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c.@16⅛c.; Rio, 7⅜c.@12⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14⅛c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14⅛c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been decidedly more activity in this line to-day, particularly toward the close, and prices have improved a fraction, the tendency being strongly upward late in the day. The reported sales were 4,928 bales, (including 382 bales to arrive,) of which 1,674 bales went to spinners, 1,017 bales to speculators, 2,136 bales to shippers and 101 bales in transit. In addition to the sales thus reported, and subsequent to the making up of the report, we learn that fully 2,000 bales more were disposed of, which will be included in the report of Monday. Of the business of the week ending last evening, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA remark: "Our market for the week has been active, but prices have declined ⅛c. from the opening quotations of Saturday, market closing quiet at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 16,301 bales, of which 8,017 bales were to spinners, 2,468 bales to speculators, 5,644 bales for export, and 171 bales in transit. Sales have been made of 200 bales, Low Middling, for December delivery, at 22⅛c.; and for February, 200 bales at 22c.; and 900 bales of Middling for December, January and February deliveries at 23c., 23⅛c. and 23⅛c. Low Middlings for December, January, February, or March delivery, can be sold readily at 22c.; and Middlings for the same months can be sold at 23c. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, and receivers are generally willing sellers at present prices. The weather continues good for maturing and gathering the crop, and the receipts at the ports show a satisfactory increase. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,286 bales; to Havre, 2,077; to Bremen, 109 bales; to Hamburg, 280 bales; to Rotterdam, 25 bales; total, 6,777 bales. The exports for the week from all ports have been, to Liverpool, 9,971 bales; to the Continent, 4,616 bales; total, 14,587 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜@24
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜@25
Low Middling, ℔ lb	24⅜	25	25⅛@25⅛
Middling, ℔ lb	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜@26
Good Middling, ℔ lb	27	27⅛	27⅜@28

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,767
Receipts last week	17,698
Receipts preceding week	13,504
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	78,125
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	468,509
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,548
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	17,797
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	281,065
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	207,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	121,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,671,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	59,000
Exports, same time last year	32,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	117,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	110,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 90; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 80@$7 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$8 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 50@$8 15 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 90
Extra State	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 50@ 8 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 15@12 25
Extra Genesee	8 75@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 75

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 40@$9 30 for poor to fair, and $9 30@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 375 sacks at $7@$10 30 as extremes for Extras, and $12@$13 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and depressed at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $6 for Excelsior; and $6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and, under more liberal offerings, has been depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 60; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $2@$2 10; No. 1 Spring at $1 73@$1 75; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 63; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 55@$1 57; Red State at $2; and White California at $2 60@$2 65, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at $1 13½@$1 15½ for unsound, and $1 16@ $1 17½, chiefly at $1 16@$1 16½ for Mixed Western, afloat, ℔ bushel. Western Rye sold to the extent of 16,350 bushels, chiefly $1 51 ℔ bushel, a decided reduction. Barley has been in moderate request, and 6,500 bushels two-rowed State have been disposed of at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt 2,500 bushels changed hands at $2 30@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Oats have been fairly active, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 112,500 bushels Western at 74c.@74½c., chiefly at 74c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in limited demand at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been salable and firm, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 24,351 Hides; sales, 76,400 Hides, the latter including 31,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@30 lbs., 21c.@22⅛c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Corrientes Seconds, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, part to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 24c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Corrientes, 23@23½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 2,150 Dry Cordova, 23 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 7,100 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lbs., 21⅛c., gold, usual selection; 350 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21½ lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 11@14 lbs., 24c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry Central American, 19@24 lbs., 17½c.@18⅛c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry Vera Cruz, 19@20 lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Mexican, 30 lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Matamoras Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,400 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 20@25 lbs., 23c., currency; 7,000 Dry and Dry Salted Chili, in Boston, to come here, 30@31 lbs., 13c., gold, in bond; 600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 45 lbs., private terms; 200 Country Slaughters, 55 lbs., 13⅛c., currency; 6,200 City Slaughters, 60@90 lbs., part 13⅛c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 60,600, (same time last year, 128,900; year before, 102,900,) and 365 bales, as follows: 40,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 3,000 Dry California; 1,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 8,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 5,800 Dry Salted African, from Europe, 500 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 365 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. DAY & Co. review thus: "Hemlock Sole is without alteration. There continues a fair steady demand from all sections; both manufacturers and dealers, however, buy sparingly, and only to meet their present requirements. There is little more movement in overweights, but at very low figures. Receipts from the tanneries are fair, footing up for the week about 28,500 Sides, which are exceeded by sales, leaving the stock slightly reduced. Prices remain steady. Oak Sole remains about as last quoted. Rough shows no change. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28⅛c.@29⅛c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28⅛c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27⅛c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27⅛c.@28⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24⅛c.@26⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20⅛c.@22⅛c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb."

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57⅛c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 62; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 94c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Contiues in moderate demand at 16c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20⅛c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@31⅛c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, opening at reduced prices, but rallying sharply, and closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 55 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27 50 cash; $27 50@$27 75 for small lots of Old Mess; $27 50@$27 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy; sales equal to 170 packages, at 12⅛c.@18c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.⅛@12⅛c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at 16c.@18c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17⅛c., for prime Steam, ℔ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces prime Steam, seller, December, 15⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive, at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $25@$28 for Old Western, and $29@$33 for New, ℔ bbl. There has been a moderate demand for Butter and Cheese at steady prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	.41	@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	.40	@42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	.40	@41
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	....	@40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	.37	@38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	.42	@43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	.37	@40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	.38	@40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	.36	@38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb	.35	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℔ lb	.40	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	.37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	.33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	.33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	.32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	.28	@30
Common Western, ℔ lb	.25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	.17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	.15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	.16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	.15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	.8	@12

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 925 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅛c.@13⅛c., and 154 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@12⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 13⅛c.@15⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13⅛c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20⅛c., and 22,000 lbs. Grease at 10⅛c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at from $1 15@$1 18, free, ℔ gallon; sales, 225 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, but rates have been quoted firm, with 540 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ℔ lb; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ℔ bushel. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office, No. 96 Broadway. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES. REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD. On Madison, 4th and 10th avs., 96th, 97th, 110th and 111th sts.

MADISON-AV.—8 lots between 110th and 111th sts.
4TH-AV.—8 lots between 110th and 111th sts.
110TH-ST.—10 lots between Madison and 4th avs.
111TH-ST.—10 lots between Madison and 4th avs.
10TH-AV.—4 lots N. E. corner 96th-st.
96TH-ST.—22 lots between 9th and 10th avs.
97TH-ST.—8 lots between 9th and 10th avs.

The close proximity of this property to the Central Park and Boulevard commend them to parties wishing to purchase, either for investment or speculation. The lots are free from rock, even grade, and ready for immediate improvement. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

UNITED STATES NAVY SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Navy Supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered within ten days, free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals, are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the bids will be opened.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
500 bushels Turks' Island Salt: 12 Corn Brooms.
50,000 feet White-wood Boards, to be well seasoned; planed on one side, ⅝ inch thick after being planed.
10 reams Brown Paper.
1 dozen, 7-inch three-corner Files, "Stubbs."
12 Paste Brushes.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster United States Navy.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

WEST 32D-ST.—The substantial two-story and basement brick building Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 32d-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs., and directly opposite Hudson River Railroad depot; building is 125x98.9 feet, covering the entire lot, is in good order throughout, and has independent walls both sides, and suitable for a pork-packing house, storage, or any business requiring space and light; lots 125x98.9 feet.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the handsome three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 45 feet in depth, in good order, and has the conveniences, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 17 EAST 41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 41ST-ST.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 17 East 41st-st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs. House 22x55, with two-story extension of 16x33 feet; has inlaid floors and hard wood trimmings, and is in splendid order throughout. Possession on delivery of the deed. Lot 22x98 9.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 80 YORK-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

YORK-ST.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 80 York-st., Brooklyn, south side, between Adams and Jay sts.; house 20x32 feet, in good order, recently painted, and contains gas and water throughout; immediate possession will be given; lot 20x100 feet.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 30TH-ST.—The desirable lot on the south side of 30th-st., 277 feet west of 5th-av., and 251.9 feet east of Broadway, with party walls on both sides, to be paid for when used. The lot is 21x98.9 feet, already excavated and ready for building.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, IN FEE, NO. 71 WEST 49TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 49TH-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 71 West 49th-st., north side, 63 feet 2 inches east of 6th-av., and adjoining Columbia College property. House is 19.5 by 45 feet, contains every convenience, and is in perfect order, with party walls both sides. Lot 19.5 front, 21.9 rear by 80.5 in depth, and is in fee.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST., formerly known as the "Old Pewter Mug Beer-house."—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as No. 7 Frankfort-st., near Chatham-st. There is a two-story brick house on the front, and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. The premises will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on 1st May next, at $2,500 per annum, payable monthly in advance. For further particulars inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF 1,800 ACRES OF LAND, on the Hudson River below Garrison's, near West Point.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Garrison's, 1,800 acres of land on the Hudson River, below Garrison's, 570 acres having a fine river and road front. The land will be sold in parcels. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SALESROOMS NO. 101 LIBERTY-ST.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction to-morrow, (TUESDAY,) at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, &c. Also clocks, bronzes, Parians, silver-plated ware, &c., on view this day.

E. M. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 24, 1868.

THE FRAME BUILDINGS AT FORT Wadsworth, Staten Island, advertised to be sold the 20th inst., not having been so disposed of, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A Government steamer will leave Pier No. 43 North River, at 11½ o'clock A. M. for the convenience of persons wishing to attend from this City.

RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Assist. Q. M. Gen.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesrooms:

Handsome brown-stone house on 43d-st.

WEST 43D-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 437 West 43d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs., in fine order and contains all the modern improvements.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, 2D DAY of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, all the effects of the Patent Coal Company, consisting of engine, boilers, machinery, coal and coal dust and office furniture; also letters patent, lease, &c. Terms cash.

The property may be seen on application.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., Second large importing sale of G. A. JOSEPHS & CO., consisting of the finest SHEFFIELD PLATE, all to be sold without reserve, as the importers are about returning to Europe.

Full particulars hereafter.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

50,000 TONS of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during November, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lotti, Petrelli, Coletti, Fossati.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
JACK CADE. Leading character by Mr. Forrest.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

TRENOR'S HALL.
No. 723 6th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE WAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that Lord STANLEY and Mr. JOHNSON have agreed upon a protocol for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. It provides for a mixed commission of eight persons, who are to sit at London to investigate all claims for damages, whether of American or English claimants, their decision to be final.

The owner of the emigrant ship *Leibnitz*, who was prosecuted at Hamburg for cruelty to the passengers during a voyage to New-York, has been acquitted.

The *Avenir National*, the Democratic national organ of Paris, says that FERDINAND has declined the offer of the Crown of Spain. The writer is certain that the Duke DE MONTPENSIER would accept it.

Dispatches received in London on Saturday state that the authorities of Sydney have positive proof that the shooting of Prince ALFRED was the result of a deeply-laid plot. The details will be given to the public in a few days.

GENERAL.

The insurrection in Cuba is not yet ended. A formidable force of military has been organized to operate against the revolutionists, and only waits for the rain to cease to commence the movement. At Manati a band of revolutionists attacked a gunboat, but were driven off. They then plundered and burned the town of Manati. A number of prisoners have been arrested and brought to Havana. That city is now quiet, Captain-General LERSUNDI having adopted such precautionary measures as to insure the safety of the citizens.

Four cars of a passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad were thrown from the track near Castleton on Friday night by a broken rail. The locomotive, baggage and two express cars passed over safely, but three passenger cars plunged down a slight embankment, and made a complete revolution, landing either upon their sides or roofs. The ends were broken in, the sides torn out, the trunks detached, and a most complete wreck made of all of them. Mrs. M. G. TYLER, of Pennsylvania, was instantly killed, and JOHN DAVIDSON, of Lyons, N. Y., received injuries from which he died in a few hours. About forty other persons were injured more or less seriously. Some of them were burned by the stoves as they were upset.

The subject of R. W. EMERSON's next lecture in Boston will be a history of the Brook Farm Association, under the head of "Historical Notes of American Life and Letters."

A call has been issued by Gov. W. R. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, Gov. SAMUEL MERRILL, of Iowa, Gov. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, and Gov. THOS. C. FLETCHER, of Missouri, for a Convention to assemble at Prairie du Chien, on the 10th of November, for the purpose of maturing measures to impress upon Congress the necessity of making immediate and sufficient appropriation to secure the improvement of the navigation of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and connecting the Mississippi River with Lake Michigan.

HENRY D. CHRISTIAN, a Government detective, who had been instrumental in ferreting out revenue frauds in St. Louis, was murdered in that city on Friday night. It is thought by many that he was killed by the emissaries of the whisky and tobacco rings. The body had been robbed, however, of all valuables, and it is more probable that plunder was the object of the murderers.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. ROBERTSON, S. T. D., Bishop elect of Missouri, was consecrated with impressive ceremonies at Grace Church yesterday.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, preached a sermon to young persons at Grace Chapel yesterday afternoon.

A disease is breaking out among the cattle at East St. Louis, and those afflicted with it have similar symptoms as were seen last Summer. A large number have died within the last ten days in the immediate neighborhood of the town.

The Chicago schooner *Traveler*, of 37 81-100 tons burden, was wrecked about two miles south of Calumet on Thursday morning. The vessel was thrown on the beach dismasted, with not a soul on board of her. It is supposed that three passengers and the entire crew were drowned.

The steamer *Cora S.*, bound from Little Rock to Cincinnati, with 250 bales of cotton, was sunk in the Arkansas River on Tuesday. The New-Orleans and Vicksburg packet *General Quitman* also sunk in the Mississippi River, in Morganza Bend. These steamers are insured in Cincinnati offices for $60,000.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia, will take place in Chicago, Dec. 15 and 16, 1868.

The parents of BAYARD TAYLOR celebrated their golden wedding on the 15th inst., at Kennett Square, Penn. An address was made by BAYARD TAYLOR, and a poem read by RICHARD H. STODDARD.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and Miss HARRIET HOSMER are at present the guests of Mr. WAYMAN CROWE, of St. Louis. A strong desire is expressed to witness some of the more noted dramatic personations of Miss CUSHMAN.

The trial of MELLEN and WARD for complicity with CARTER and HARTWELL in the Boston "irregularities" has ended, so far as testimony is concerned. On Saturday the closing arguments were made, and this morning the charge to the jury will probably be given by Judge CLIFFORD.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the British Provinces, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent International Convention, has issued a circular to the various Associations, requesting that the second Sabbath in November be set apart as a day of prayer for the blessing of the Almighty to rest upon their work.

The sales of tobacco at Louisville during the season, which closes with this month, will reach 30,000 hogsheads. In addition to this, Louisville has a number of manufactories, which give employment to hundreds of hands, and turn out millons of dollars' worth of work per year.

The Cattle Commissioners of New-York have issued a circular recommending that a convention of the Commissioners of the several States and Canada be held in the City of Springfield, Ill., on the first day of December next. The object of the Convention is to consider the history of the Texas cattle fever, and other infectious and contagious diseases, to which cattle and stock are subject, and the best methods of preventing the spread of such diseases, with reference to the interests of the producer and consumer; and also to consider the sanitary requirements of the community, with reference to the feeding and rest of the animals *in transitu*, and to the best methods of slaughtering and preparing them for market.

Yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the John-street M. E. Church was celebrated. Special services were held during the whole day as follows: At 9 A. M. love feast, conducted by Rev. H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder of the district; 10 A. M., sermon by Bishop JANES; 2 P. M., reunion meeting, at which Bishop JANES presided, and brief addresses were delivered by Bishop JANES, Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, President ROBERTS, of the Republic of Liberia, and others; 6 P. M., reunion prayer-meeting; 7 P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. JESSE T. PECK. Tablets of Bishop ASBURY, PHILIP EMBURY and BARBARA HECK were unveiled, and EMBURY's Bible, used at the first dedication service, and other relics of the "early days," were presented.

A very interesting meeting, to consider the question of "Ministering Sisterhoods," was held last evening, at the Church of the Transfiguration. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Bishop of New-York and others. The audience was composed of members of the General Episcopal Convention and a large number of ladies.

At a fire in a dwelling-house corner of Myrtle-avenue and Clymer-street, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, three persons were seriously burned. Another, who jumped from a third-story window, received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

Cotton was very freely purchased on Saturday at firmer and advancing prices. Breadstuffs were in less request and generally lower. Provisions were rather more sought after, particularly Pork, which opened heavily, but closed more firmly. Groceries were in moderate demand. Freights quiet.

How Grant's Election Will Give us Peace.

From the World.

We asked the *Tribune* how GRANT was going to let us have peace, and it gives us an article full of blood and wounds. We will now ask the TIMES. Out with it, some of you. *How is Grant going to give us peace?* It is the all-important question, and you shan't dodge it. Your reconstruction is a dead failure. Is he going to maintain and perpetuate the carcass, or has he a little pet plan of his own?

The Reconstruction laws have been on the statute book about a year: they encountered from the outset the most bitter and envenomed hostility of the rebels in the Southern States and of their political allies in the North. They have never had the approval of the President of the United States, nor has he given the aid and influence of his office to securing for them a fair and impartial trial. On the contrary, he has given the ex-rebels of the South to understand that they could rely upon whatever aid it was in his power to give them to defeat the object of those laws and to secure their overthrow. How was it possible, under such circumstances, to give those laws such a trial as would fairly test their character? Yet the *World* insists that they are "failures," and insists that the whole policy shall be abandoned.

So the Democratic Party and the *World* in 1864 insisted that the *war* was a "failure,"—that the rebellion could not be crushed,—and they called for a truce and for terms of peace with the rebel Confederacy. The people did not concur in this opinion. They rejected this advice, and determined to push the war. And the result proved the utter falsity of the rebel plea. The very fact of LINCOLN's reelection satisfied the rebels that the war would not be abandoned, and gave a death-blow to their hopes of success; and in less than two months after his second inauguration the whole rebel army had surrendered, and the rebellion was completely suppressed.

Now the election of GRANT will have a precisely similar effect on the temper of the Southern people now:—and that is one of the ways, we beg to inform the *World*, in which "GRANT is going to give us peace." His election will give the country, North and South, to understand that those laws, and the State Governments organized under their authority, shall have a fair trial:—that they shall not be swept away by violence, nor destroyed until the people who live under them shall be satisfied by their practical operation that they are not such as their necessities require; and that even then, they shall be superseded only by such other laws and forms as the people of the States shall prefer. Neither Gen. GRANT, nor the party which supports him, stands pledged to maintain these laws just as they are, without regard to the will of the people or to the practical results of their operation. The Southern State Governments, which FRANK BLAIR declares must be dispersed by force, were created by the people of those States. Their Constitutions were framed, their laws were made, by men chosen for that purpose by the great body of the people for whom they exist. And those who made them have the same right to amend, modify or change, which they had to make, them. Those States are now in "practical relations" with the Government of the Union: and like all other States similarly situated, they are self-governing in local affairs. Their people have a right to make such laws as they see fit,—to change their Constitutions at will, and to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The reflecting leaders of opinion in the South know the generosity and justice of Gen. GRANT. They know that he will do nothing from revenge or passion,—that his aim will be to promote the welfare of every section, to silence strife and to make all portions of the people contented and happy under just and equal laws, wisely and impartially administered. They know that the whole country trusts and confides in him,—that his whole public career gives conclusive proof of his unselfish patriotism, and that the course his love of the Union may prompt him to pursue will be in conformity with the will of the people and will therefore command the assent and support of the whole country. The natural effect of this conviction in the South, will be to turn the public mind away from all schemes of violent resistance to the laws,—and to induce them to rely on President GRANT for such a wise, tolerant and impartial administration as will either commend these laws to the judgment and favor of the people, or else show the necessity of their being amended or replaced by others. This is another of the "ways in which GRANT will give us peace."

But there is still another class of men at the South to be dealt with in this matter. There is in every section of almost every Southern State a class of lawless, reckless, unscrupulous scoundrels and vagabonds,—men utterly without principle, impoverished by the war, without modes or habits of industry, who flourish best in the midst of strife and whose profit lies in fanning the ashes of domestic war. These are the men who commit the murders and assassinations which mark the political canvass in the South. They lead the cry for FRANK BLAIR because BLAIR promises them new revolutions and new wars, —and it is only in such commotions that they have any chance of profit and advancement. And so long as they have the passion, the pride, the ambition of the leaders of the Democratic Party and their hopes of success to back them, they will prosecute these schemes of murder and violence and prevent the return of that "peace" of which the South and the country stand in such pressing need. With SEYMOUR for President, and BLAIR for Vice-President, both standing on WADE HAMPTON's declaration in the party platform, that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations,—unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," and with the Brodhead letter to give practical force and effect to this sweeping declaration,—with the whole patronage of the Government at their command, and the moral influence and support of the whole Democratic Party at their back, they could keep the whole South in a state of commotion, and prevent the return of quiet, confidence and consequent prosperity for many years to come. But with GRANT in the Presidency they would have no motive for doing so, and would find, too, that there was an iron hand and a determined will at the helm, to repress by the use of armed legal force all crime, violence and disorder with which the local civil power should prove incompetent to cope. Once convinced of this fact, they, too, would promptly "accept the situation" and no longer stand in the way of giving these Reconstruction laws a fair and impartial trial. This is another of the ways in which "GRANT will give us peace."

The whole country—North and South, East and West,—Republicans and Democrats, will feel that in GRANT we have for President a *patriot* and not a *politician*,—a man under no such obligations and with no such relations to any party as will constrain him to do at its bidding, and for its interest, what he does not regard as conducive to the public good;—a man of clear judgment, practical force and energy of character, and devoid of all ambition but that of promoting the peace and of advancing the power and prosperity of his country. He will be the tool of no faction or party. His hold upon the confidence and faith of the people will protect and defend him against subservience to any clique or undue dependence upon any faction. And this will be another of the influences which will give GRANT the power to "give us peace."

We trust we have answered the *World's* queries, respectfully if not satisfactorily. We do not believe that journal doubts the substantial justice of this view of the case. We do not believe the *World* itself thinks that the public confidence in the future would be greater in case of SEYMOUR's election, than in case of GRANT's. SEYMOUR is the favorite, the "idol" the *World* styles him, of a political party. Outside of that party he commands no confidence. His acts would be regarded as in the interest of his party, and this feeling, whether just or unjust, would impair public confidence in him and thus deprive him of the power to give the country peace. GRANT is not a party man, nor a politician in any sense of the word. He commands at this moment the confidence of a very large part of the Democratic Party to a greater degree than does Gov. SEYMOUR himself. His election restores harmony and unity of action to the two great departments of the National Government, and thus ends what has been for the last three years a potent element of public disturbance and strife. And before the four years of his first term shall have expired, the whole country will have reason to rejoice in the restoration of "Peace and its sequence Prosperity."

Mr. Griswold and the Monitor.

It has been Mr. GRISWOLD's fortune to share the precise experience of Gen. GRANT, namely, that whereas till the moment of his nomination as the standard-bearer of a political party, all his fellow-citizens, of every opinion, united in praising his patriotic services during the war. Now his political opponents have suddenly found out that those services had no merit whatever. As GRANT is discovered to have exercised a "disastrous" effect on the army, so GRISWOLD's course is discovered to have been "disastrous" to the navy. From step to step the Democratic newspapers have gone on in personal detraction (it is the Grant canvass on a smaller scale) until we actually see them representing GRISWOLD's connection with the *Monitor* as not only nefarious, but almost a State's prison offence! To such absurd and ludicrous inversions of fact and sound judgment will partisan frenzy lead. Everybody knows that the true relation of Mr. GRISWOLD to the *Monitor* was not only honorable to him as a patriot and a man, but that it forms a very proud historic record. And yet, by dint of twisting and turning, and doubting and prevaricating, Mr. GRISWOLD's unscrupulous opponents are actually trying to hold up his noble conduct as a sort of crime—as if he were a traitor in disguise!

The last attempt of this sort is an elaborate article in the *World*, in which a quasi-report from the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, (one of Secretary WELLES' most useful subordinates,) is raked out, and made to show that if a great deal of unnecessary time was wasted in constructing the *Monitor*, (!) and that if she had been built sooner, the *Congress* and *Cumberland* would not have been lost. *Argal*, to Mr. GRISWOLD is due the loss of the *Cumberland* and the *Congress!* This effort to belittle, in the interest of party politics, the most remarkable feat of naval construction on record, is only matched by the effort, in the same cause, to belittle the military campaigns of GRANT. The keel of the *Monitor* was laid on the 25th of October, 1861; her engines were operated by steam on the 30th of December; one month later, on the 30th of January, she was launched; by the middle of February she was substantially completed. Finally, on the 9th of March, 104 days from the laying of her keel, she drove back the *Merrimac*, and saved the United States Navy, and the Union cause itself, in Hampton Roads.

We must bear in mind, too, that this the *Monitor* did, despite the multitudinous folds of "red tape" which were bound about her after she was turned over to the possession of the Navy-yard. In the face of this absolutely unmatched feat of naval construction, we now have the *World* complaining that the *Monitor* was not finished sooner. It requires the same quality of shameless defiance of history to stigmatize unparalleled energy and speed as "delay," as that which calls GRANT's success "failure."

In the next place, the *World* unblushingly represents Mr. GRISWOLD as a mere contractor, having a safe and fat bargain on his hands, for which others would have paid him a bonus. The actual truth is that Mr. GRISWOLD ran a risk on that contract for the *Monitor* from which most men would have shrunk—a risk which, on general business principles, it is difficult to conceive of a sound business man's running, except under the spur of pure patriotism. Mr. GRISWOLD himself has truthfully said:

"When she was built she was not paid for, and but for the fact of her being called into action, as she was upon that memorable occasion in Hampton Roads, the chances are that she would never have been accepted at all, and never would have been paid for by the Government. She was built by certain individuals who have been named, almost without a possibility of gain."

All this is literally true, in every particular. The ship was not accepted until after the fight, nor was the pecuniary reservation paid till after the fight. Nay, it would not even *then*, probably, have been paid, had not the enthusiastic gratitude of the whole nation, from Maine to California, made it absurd to criticise the vessel, or to delay acceptance and payment. Nevertheless, we have been given to understand that a report was partially prepared *condemning* the vessel; and it was only her glorious battle, probably, that saved her. We believe that but for the fact that almost instantly on the arrival of the ship she went into action, she would have been condemned. At all events, the *Monitor*, was such an utter innovation on anything ever before dreamed of in the Navy Department of this or any other country, that the chances of her rejection were ten to one.

And *this* was the risk which Mr. GRISWOLD ran—a risk which the *World* unjustly represents as nothing, or, rather, as a safe, fat contract.

The *World* alludes sneeringly to the other contracts for which Mr. GRISWOLD was surety. We answer that these contracts stand as a monument of probity, of economy, and of upright dealing, and would be an honor to any business man in America. Nobody until now has dreamed of alluding to them, except in terms of praise for their honesty and their incalculable advantage to the Government. Compare with them the subsequent iron-clad contracts entered into by the Government under the guidance of those wiseacres whom the *World* eulogizes, and it will at once be seen what benefit the Government enjoyed in dealing with a citizen as honest and upright as JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Democratic Naturalization Frauds.

It is clear that a determined effort is being made to carry the State of New-York for SEYMOUR and BLAIR by fraudulent votes, and that for this purpose an immense number of fraudulent naturalization papers have been issued. No one who has witnessed the manner in which the naturalization machines are run, or read the published statements of those who have watched their operation, can doubt that the number of papers already turned out must be enormous. We have reliable information that the number of tickets furnished by the naturalization agents of Tammany Hall, as vouchers for the payment of the expenses of the process, is at least sixteen thousand, and that a third lot of eight thousand more were ordered to be printed, and are probably in use before this time. But every man knows that there cannot have been sixteen thousand honest naturalizations in this City this year. The course of procedure in the matter is of itself open to the gravest suspicion. Why, if everything is done honestly, has the main body of the naturalizations been transferred from the Court of Common Pleas, where the Judges seemed disposed to guard against fraud and to afford facilities for public investigation, into the Supreme and the Superior Courts, where that disposition is, to say the least, not made very prominent? Judge BARNARD ordered out of his Court-room the other day all persons but applicants and their witnesses, there being present at the time a member of the Bar who was taking notes of the proceedings. Why did he do so? What right had he to do it, in the face of the law that "the sittings of every Court within this State shall be public and every citizen may freely attend the same?" What work was he doing there which made such exclusion desirable?

But aside from the mode in which the business is done, many instances of fraud have come to light and have been exposed through the public Press, which show that the attempt to carry the State by fraudulent Democratic votes is systematic and extensive. We are not without hope that the arrest of ROSENBERG, the Democratic naturalization agent, may have some effect to check this tide of fraud. We hope measures may be taken to bring to justice any one who shall register or attempt to vote on fraudulent papers. Heretofore proceedings to punish fraudulent voting have been taken only under the State law, which affixes a punishment at the furthest of only imprisonment for a year in the County Jail, or a fine of $100; and fraudulent voters were willing enough to run the risk of trial before Judges little apt to be severe against offences of this kind. It may be that the prospect of at least three years in the State Prison, as the result of a trial before a Court which is not elective, may have more effect.

The Democratic Method of Improving the Public Credit.

Mr. SEYMOUR strives very hard to divert attention from the revolutionary policy of his party on the reconstruction question. He evidently sees what many of his friends pretend not to see—that disclaimers and explanations are of little moment as against the declaration of the platform. The utmost he can do on this subject, therefore, is to emphasize the excellence of his own intentions and the helplessness of a President who respects the law so long as both branches of Congress are opposed to him and his plans.

The financial question is that on which the gentleman now stumping the country prefers to expatiate. He is very solicitous for the restoration of prosperity. He is particularly anxious to restore public confidence, and so to strengthen the credit of the Government. "It is want of credit and trust in the management of our public affairs," he said at Chicago, on Saturday, "which alone sinks the Government bonds in the market of the world. With good credit," he added, "we could float a much larger currency than we now have." And then, despite the bursting of the Pendleton bubble, Mr. SEYMOUR went on delicately to suggest the desirableness of a little gentle inflation.

Now, the financial measures of the Republican Party have been many degrees removed from perfection. For some of the things with which the party has been charged, Mr. MCCULLOCH, who is one of Mr. SEYMOUR's supporters, is almost wholly responsible. The injurious operation of contraction was mainly the result of his action, and more recent errors of the Treasury management are attributable to the wide discretionary authority with which the Secretary is invested. The party is no more responsible for Mr. MCCULLOCH than for Mr. JOHNSON, and all its plans in the last two years have suffered from an administration never in active sympathy with, and sometimes in actual hostility to, the party aims and measures.

And yet, notwithstanding all difficulties, the Republican Party has good reason to be proud of its financial record. It found the Treasury emptied, and the public credit destroyed by Democratic treachery and mismanagement. Required suddenly to meet vast expenditures, it succeeded in restoring the public credit, and providing for the emergencies of a protracted war. It succeeded not only in carrying on the Government, but in largely diminishing the war debt. A reduction of a round eight hundred millions on account of the debt, and a reduction of taxation to the extent of $167,000,000 annually are among the evidences both of its sagacity and success. For the debt itself, and for the taxation incident to the war, the Democracy may be properly held responsible. For the reduction of the debt, and the retrenchment which has made lessened taxation possible, the Republicans may claim exclusive credit.

In regard to these measures of relief, the men who now support SEYMOUR did whatever could be done to thwart their enactment. The blighted credit which Mr. LINCOLN's Administration was compelled to encounter was the work of its Democratic predecessor. The plans of the Government during the war, as well in relation to bonds as to currency and taxation, were perpetually impeded by Democratic opposition. Measures without which the Government must have succumbed to the rebellion were enacted in spite of Democratic speeches and votes. The losses endured in this respect are traceable directly to Mr. SEYMOUR's friends. They assailed the public credit, never lost an opportunity of depreciating the Government currency, and by predicting disaster and producing embarrassment added greatly to the financial difficulties of the period. That the Government was enabled to conduct the struggle to its termination without precipitating financial convulsion, is a circumstance for which we may thank the Republicans alone. Democratic sympathy with the rebellion never was more mischievous, because never more potent, than when assailing the credit of the Government; thus increasing the costliness of its loans, enhancing the gold premium, and shaking the foundations of public and commercial confidence.

The same traitorous purpose is manifest in the financial parts of the platform on which Mr. SEYMOUR stands. The Republican policy, which he recklessly assails, is essentially conservative and sound. While insisting on the payment of the bonds in the currency of the world, it suggests relief to the country by economy and retrenchment, and by the negotiation of loans at a lower rate of interest. As the essential preliminary to this, it urges the improvement of the public credit, with an energy and sincerity to which a steady reduction of the premium on gold bears conclusive testimony. On the other hand, the party championed by Mr. SEYMOUR makes a direct attack upon the national credit by repudiating in part the obligations of the Government, by advocating the taxation of bonds in defiance of the contract conferring on them exemption, and by favoring further inflation of the currency. The mere mention of this policy alarmed the foreign bondholders, and forced up the gold premium; and if the alarm in the one instance has subsided, and the premium in the other has fallen, it is because the country accepts the triumph of the Republicans as a foregone conclusion.

When, therefore, Mr. SEYMOUR pretends that the elevation of his party to power would improve the public credit, he outrages the common sense of his hearers. No man knows better that the greenback doctrine adopted by the New-York Convention points unerringly to panic and bankruptcy. None sees more clearly—for none has urged more frequently—the danger of tampering with the rights of the bondholders or depreciating the value of the currency. The exigencies of the campaign entail upon him a degrading surrender of his convictions, and a dishonorable truckling to the demands of repudiators. We might contrast SEYMOUR before the Convention with SEYMOUR at Chicago, and show out of his own mouth that the policy to which an ill-regulated ambition has fastened him is fatal to public and private credit. But the effort is unnecessary. The difference between the honest plan of the Republicans and the dishonest plan of the Democrats is too well understood to leave us in doubt as to the result. The only thing to be regretted is, the folly which tempts Mr. SEYMOUR to leave the peaceful shades of Utica, and, in a cause which he cannot hope to be successful, parade his own indifference to principle, and his identification with doctrines and measures that are fraught with disgrace and ruin to all classes.

Marriage and Divorce in the Episcopal Convention.

The subject of marriage and divorce was up three or four times last week before the Episcopal Convention. On Saturday last it was referred to the Committee on Canons, and will be reported upon to-day.

At the session of Thursday Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, said he had a canon on marriage and divorce, commonly called the "Hugh Davy Evans Canon," which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons. On Saturday Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of this City, reported the following on the subject, which, on his own motion, was ordered to lie on the table, as it was believed that the Bishops had already taken action, which would be presently communicated:

"No minister of this Church shall solemnize marriage in any case between any parties where there is a husband or wife of either party still living, save only in the case of divorce for the cause of adultery."

Subsequently, on the afternoon of the same day, a message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing the passage by them of the following, to be canon 13, title 2, on marriage and divorce:

"No minister of this Church shall unite in matrimony any persons of whom one has been divorced for any cause arising subsequent to the previous marriage other than adultery, nor a person divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon, divorce is hereby defined to be 'divorced *a vinculo matrimonii*,' formally decreed by a civil court."

It appeared in the discussion that followed, that a law of the Church of the same import, dating back as far as 1808, was already in force, in the form of a resolution of the General Convention, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Church that it is inconsistent with a law of God, and the ministers of this Church, therefore, shall not unite in matrimony any person who is divorced, unless it be on account of the other party having been guilty of adultery."

In the course of the lengthy and lively debate in the afternoon session of Saturday, the sentiments expressed were strongly against the common practice of liberal divorcing. Mr. RUGGLES narrated some painful facts that had come within his knowledge. Dr. CLARK, of Connecticut, alleged that in some parts of New-England, mentioning especially Essex County, in Massachusetts, one-tenth part of the marriages are of persons who have been divorced from a husband or wife. Other members denounced divorce as a sin before God and man, which will call upon this land the direst vengeance of Heaven. We may expect that at the session of to-day, after the report of the Committee on Canons is received, the subject will be discussed with earnestness and intelligence, and perhaps a more comprehensive measure will be adopted than the one above alluded to. The subject is one of great importance, and should be dealt with wisely and liberally.

Last month, before the Convention had met, the *Church Journal* said there would be brought before it a canon concerning marriage. The proposed canon, as given by the *Journal*, provided for the absolute prohibition of marriages between

A man and his stepmother, stepmother's daughter, mother's sister, father's sister, wife's mother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, uncle's wife, brother's wife, son's wife.

A woman and her stepfather, stepfather's son, mother's brother, father's brother, husband's father, husband's son, husband's grandson, aunt's husband, husband's brother, daughter's husband.

It also censured, as marriages which ought to be avoided, those between

A man and his wife's sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, grandson's daughter, nephew's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter.

A woman and her sister's husband, brother's son, sister's son, granddaughter's husband, niece's husband, husband's brother's son, husband's sister's son.

As to the right of the Episcopal Convention to legislate on subjects of this nature, in this country, it is of course only a moral right, and their measures have only a moral force. As citizens they are subject to the civil laws enacted on this matter by the different States in which they live. If they believe these laws do not conform to the terms of the Scripture, they may establish an ecclesiastical statute for the regulation of the conscience and conduct of their own members. On the whole, however, it is better that such matters as marriage and divorce be left to the civil law and public justice.

MINOR TOPICS.

We congratulate the country on the failure of the progressive Democrats to secure a change of policy in the Democratic Party. The effort was prompted by the terror into which they were thrown by the result of the October elections; but it has been effectually squelched by the party managers who secured the platform and the ticket originally adopted. Events prove that both are utterly odious to the great body of the people, and hostile to the sentiments of a very large portion of the Democratic Party. CHASE and ADAMS would have been a formidable ticket for the Republicans to encounter, even at this late stage of the canvass. But we are delivered from all fears of this sort. The candidates nominated in July are to stand long enough to be knocked down.

Our Minister in England, in his intense desire to promote kindly feeling between that country and his own, does many things for which he will be severely censured by his countrymen, and which are, to say the least, in gross violation of good taste. Mr. LAIRD, of Liverpool, is distinguished for nothing whatever but for his prominence as a friend of the rebellion, and for the aid he gave it in building ships. But for the notoriety he thus achieved he would never have been heard of on either side the water. Yet Mr. JOHNSON seems to have greeted him with as much cordiality as if he had been the greatest statesman of his age. There is neither good sense nor patriotism in this. It can do no good, and leads to grossly false and injurious inferences. A representative of this Government is not called upon to show special favor to men who are conspicuous for nothing in the world but their zeal and activity in trying to destroy our Union. Mr. JOHNSON, by receiving such men so ostentatiously into his good graces, gives them and the English people the impression that the rebellion is no longer regarded by our people as a crime or as an offence, and that we are quite willing to forgive those of other nations who gave it their aid, and to forget the share they had in the affair. This is by no means true. Though ready and willing to be friends with England, we are under no necessity of groveling for English favor, or for belying or ignoring our convictions to secure it. Mr. JOHNSON should remember that his duty is to *represent* us—not to indulge simply his own personal feelings.

The Republicans in the Sixth District are pursuing a course which is quite certain to secure the election of S. S. COX, the Democratic carpet-bag candidate. They have two nominees in the field, STEWART, the present member, and ABRAHAM LENT, formerly State Senator. The old divisions between Conservative and Radical seem to have died out, and this unfortunate disagreement on the Congressional question seems to be purely personal in its character. Both the candidates already in the field are good Republicans, and competent, upright men; but if both run it is perfectly certain that neither can be elected. This matter ought to be settled amicably in some way or other. The State Committee seems to have it in hand, but they make apparently but little progress. There must be an earnest effort to settle it on all hands, or the district is hopelessly lost.

"Fall in! fall in!" says the *World* in one of its stirring paragraphs; "under the lead of SEYMOUR, we are marching on to victory." SEYMOUR *does* seem to be helping things a good deal. He is trying to convince the Democrats that BLAIR is of no consequence anyhow, and that the Democratic Party will be utterly powerless to do anything for the country, if it succeeds. The Executive can only be a *check* on Congress, at any rate—nothing more than a *brake* on the railroad train. That may be so, but the Government train has tried to run by brakes long enough. It needs a locomotive now. The Democratic Party seems to be "falling in" pretty fast already. The *World* need not hurry it.

In response to the frantic demands of the Democratic organs, the party managers have decided that the "old guard" must be "brought up" and "put in." The Democrats of the District of Columbia have decided to issue an address to the people of the country. If that don't do the business, nothing can. They admit, in their opening sentence, that their "anticipations that they would annihilate the columns of radicalism have not been fully realized." We should say not.

President JOHNSON congratulates Gov. SEYMOUR on having taken the stump. He thinks the present position of the Democratic Party in the canvass "justifies and demands it." So do we. But when Mr. JOHNSON recalls to mind the stump campaign he made in 1866, and the results that followed his speeches, he must have given Mr. SEYMOUR this advice with some misgivings. Perhaps he thinks him a wiser man than himself.

JAMES A. RICHMOND is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District. He is a gentleman of ability and integrity, and deserves the hearty support of the whole party. He was a candidate last year, and made a very strong canvass. We trust he will be elected this year, as otherwise the district seems likely to be lost.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has taken upon himself the whole responsibility of the working of the new Internal Revenue law, by taking into his own hands the appointment of every officer, high or low, who is to have any share in its enforcement. His selection of storekeepers and gaugers is made without consultation except with outside politicians and agents of the whisky ring, and his rejection of persons nominated by the Commissioner, in accordance with the terms of the law, seems to be subject to no rule, but to be governed solely by his own caprice. If the law fails, we shall at all events know who is responsible for its failure.

Senator CONKLING, in a letter to the Brooklyn mass meeting which we published yesterday, warns the Republicans against relaxing their efforts under the impression that the October elections and the demoralization of the Democratic Party have put the result beyond all question. He insists on the necessity and the duty of prosecuting the contest with constant zeal and vigor. The Democrats are desperate and will work all the harder for their desperation. Their special effort now is to save the State of New-York, and to accomplish this they will spare no effort and leave nothing undone. They must be met with corresponding energy and determination on the other side. The advice is good and timely.

The *World* has nothing to say about the murders and other outrages at the South, except that they all "redound to the benefit of the Radical Party." And it tries to make the consequent impression that they must have been perpetrated or prompted by that party. This is very absurd and ridiculous. None but Republicans, it must be remembered, are made the victims of these outrages. Making Republican speeches is the special crime which provokes them. Does the *World* suppose that the Republican Party punishes *that* offence in that way, for the sake of the reaction which is sure to follow? We have always insisted that by countenancing such a style of political warfare the Democrats of the South were most effectually sealing their own fate, and have repeatedly urged the *World*, and other organs of the Democratic Party, to protest against and put an end to them. But thus far our efforts have been in vain. The *World* has nothing to say in condemnation of them,—not a word of remonstrance for the Southern madmen who persist in their perpetration. It sees clearly enough that, while intended to crush out Republicanism at the South by violence and terror, they actually "redound to the benefit of the Radical Party;" and yet it has not the frankness or the public spirit to protest against them, and to warn the Southern Democrats of the inevitable ruin they are bringing upon themselves by such means.

We publish a note from Gen. E. M. BARNUM, Secretary of the East River Improvement Association, in reference to the operations against Hell Gate. He not only gives proof of the aid the work has already received from this Association, but shows the extreme importance of its early completion. There is a prospect now that it will be commenced in a few days; and if the commencement meet with success, we have no doubt that Congress will furnish the means for carrying it through.

Our Richmond correspondent writes that the assurance of GRANT's election has had a very happy effect in Virginia, and there is a marked improvement in the conduct of the Confederate population. They are beginning to treat Northern residents and Southern loyalists—that is "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags"—differently from what they have been accustomed to do of late; and already there are signs of the coming of that "peace" of which Gen. GRANT is the representative. The Confederate Democracy of Virginia are even getting ready to extend a warm welcome to the new President; and some of them imagine that they can cajole GRANT into a surrender of himself. It seems that they are getting up a great many plans of political operation, such as would have been very well in other days, but will not do in these serious times.

It appears by our news from the West Indies, that the Republic of Hayti has now four Presidents in the field. The anarchy in that wretched country grows constantly more complete and hopeless.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Protocol Agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. JOHNSON and Lord STANLEY for the settlement of the *Alabama* dispute: A mixed Commission, consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain and eight appointed by the United States, is to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case is to be argued by the claimant either in person or by counsel, and the Commission will make the final award. The question of international law is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. The protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary SEWARD.

SPAIN.

The New Government of Spain Recognized by European Powers.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25—Midnight.

Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the Revolutionary Government of Spain. Dispatches received to-night from Madrid report that bands in Alicante have proclaimed the Federal Republic. Disturbances have broken out in Malaga and Granada, and troops have been dispatched from Madrid to the latter place.

CUBA.

Interview Between a Deputation of Cubans and Spaniards and the Captain-General—The Insurrection.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 25.

A deputation of Cubans and Spaniards, about fifty in number, had an audience with Captain-General LERSUNDI yesterday, and asked him to put in force the orders which they understood had been received from the Home Government, granting the privilege of holding public meetings. The Captain-General replied that no such orders had been received, but that whenever they were received from the authorities of Spain he would comply with them. He added that he was greatly astonished that they should make a demand for privileges at a time when insurgents were devastating the country. He supposed they had come to offer their services in the crisis. He concluded with the declaration that until relieved from his post he should do everything in his power to maintain order on the island.

The steamer from Madrid, which is due here on the 30th inst., is expected to bring out the decrees of the Junta, establishing political reforms.

All the available troops in and around Havana have been sent to the disturbed districts, and the Captain-General's Palace is now guarded by volunteers.

LOUISIANA.

The Political Fight in New-Orleans of Saturday Night—The Picayune's (Democratic) Report.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The origin of the disturbance of last night is difficult to discover. A number of clubs, both negro and white, were parading the streets at various parts of the city. A number of negro clubs passed through St. Charles and Canal streets. The *Picayune* states that the negro clubs abused and insulted a Democratic club, marching in their rear, and that the first shot fired came from a colored club wounding slightly a white man named RICHARDSON. A general fight began on Canal-street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, in which many shots were fired. The fight continued along three blocks when the negroes fled. Two negroes were killed between Baronne and Dryades, and on Canal-street one was dangerously wounded, and a negro boy was crushed to death under foot. Another negro was killed on the corner of Canal and Basin streets, and one or two further out on Canal. About midnight scattered firing was heard in all directions. No white men were killed on Canal-street, but several were wounded and taken home to their friends. A white man was shot and killed while standing quietly near the negro club room, corner of Camp and Thalia streets. Another white man was killed and horribly hacked with an ax or hatchet on Melpomene-street by negroes. One white man was accidentally killed by his own friends on St. Charles-street. Coroner ROACH, of the First District, held eight inquests this morning on three whites and five blacks. Another negro is reported dead in the Second District, making nine fatal casualties. The white men killed were each of them over a mile distant from the first disturbance when struck down. The disturbance began about 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Canal-street was crowded with excited whites, who dispersed quietly when a squadron of cavalry appeared on the scene. The stores on the corner of Baronne and Canal streets are marked by bullets, as if a skirmish had taken place.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Correct List of the Serious Casualties at the Hudson River Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 25.

The following is a correct list of the serious casualties at the railroad accident below Greenbush last Friday night. Quite a number sustained slight bruises and flesh wounds, whose names could not be ascertained as, they went West: Mrs. M. C. TYLER, of North East, Erie County, Penn., instantly killed, her head being crushed. Her remains were sent West last night. JOHN DAVIDSON, railroad contractor, of Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., very badly wounded in the head. After he was taken from the wreck he became insensible, and so continued up to the time of his death, which occurred at the Delavan House, Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. It is supposed his skull was fractured. His remains were sent West in the noon express. Mrs. JOHN DAVIDSON was considerably injured, but she accompanied her husband's remains home. DEDRICH BRICER, of Syracuse, collar bone broken. M. D. MURPHY, President of a bank at Port Byron, but a resident of Cortland, seriously injured in the back and head. Mrs. F. ADOLPHUS, of Auburn, very badly hurt on the side and head. A. RACISH, of Auburn, hurt in the head. Mr. and Mrs. HERMESTON, of Philadelphia. These persons occupied a seat near the stove, which was overturned upon them, bruising Mrs. HERMESTON's right leg and burning him very seriously in the back. Mrs. HERMESTON escaped with some slight burns, but was able to take charge of the two little children who accompanied them. Mrs. GILBERT, of Buffalo, injured in the ankle and shoulder. W. ROGERS JEROME, of Rochester, hurt in the back and leg. Mr. RHINEMAN and son OTTO, twelve years of age, of Rochester, both injured in the head. S. L. BULKLEY, New-York, head, shoulders and hip; D. BARNUM, New-York, leg; D. W. WILLIAMS, Waltham, Mass., head, hand and back; H. ABBOTT, Peekskill, shoulder and legs; E. COWAN, Troy, bruises about the person and hands; PLINEY T. SEXTON, Palmyra, N. Y., bruised about the head; E. M. BAILEY, Rochester, badly bruised; WM. PATRICK, New-York, bruised; A. G. GILLET, Philadelphia, bruised.

MISSOURI.

Four Desperadoes Killed in Wyoming Territory—Murderers Lynched in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 25.

A letter from Laramie, Wyoming Territory, says: On the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th of this month, four notorious thieves and desperadoes were killed in that place by a Vigilance Committee. Several others of less notoriety were ordered to leave town.

Advices from Cooper County, Mo., say: "On the night of the 14th inst. an old and respectable citizen, named MAPES, living nine miles northeast from Otterville, was dragged from his bed and murdered. On the following day Mrs. MAPES, her brother, named MCINTOSH, THOMAS GOOD and a boy named BENNETT were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, and placed in charge of a constable and a guard, to be conveyed to Boonville. While *en route* to that place the guard was overpowered by a party of men, and MCINTOSH and GOOD were hung. Mrs. MAPES and the boy were then taken to jail.

A committee has gone from here to Indianapolis to make arrangements, if possible, for Gov. SEYMOUR to visit St. Louis and speak before he returns East.

Murder of a Government Detective in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 25.

HENRY D. CHRISTIAN, a Government detective, was found on Friday night, in an alley, with a terrible wound on the back of his head, from which he died about 1 o'clock yesterday. CHRISTIAN had been active in ferreting out frauds in tobacco and been instrumental in procuring witnesses against various parties, which has given rise to a suspicion that he was attacked in consequence of his actions. But, as he was robbed of his watch and some money, this theory is doubtless wrong. He remained insensible from the time he was found until he died. No information could, therefore, be obtained from him.

Close of Registration in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Registration in this county has closed. The Board of Review have adjourned. The number of qualified voters on the list is 31,938. The number rejected was 697.

CALIFORNIA.

Another Slight Earthquake in San Francisco—Wreck of the Del Norte.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Several slight shocks of earthquake have occurred since midnight. One at 7:55 in the morning was of considerable duration, and created some alarm.

The steamship *Del Norte*, while *en route* from Sitka to Victoria, was wrecked Oct. 21, about fifty miles from the latter port. A heavy fog prevailed at the time, but the sea was perfectly calm. The passengers, crew and a large portion of the stores and cabin furniture were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

The Value of Real Estate in San Francisco Not Affected by the Recent Earthquakes.

SAN FANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

There have been no earthquakes since yesterday morning. The excitement has entirely subsided. The value of real estate is apparently unaffected by the disaster, and work on many buildings seems as promising as before. Men enter into contracts with as little hesitation as ever.

Report from Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The whaleship *Aurora*, from Bristol Bay, with 400 barrels of oil and 500 pounds of bone has arrived. She reports having spoken the following vessels of the whaling fleet in September: *Java*, with 750 barrels of oil; *Norman*, with 500 barrels; *President*, with 500 barrels; *Tamerlane*, with 500 barrels; *Eugenie*, with 400 barrels; *Alta*, with 300 barrels; *Cicero*, *Seine*, and *Gayhead*, with no oil report.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Letter of President Johnson to Gen. Ewing.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to Gen. EWING:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

DEAR SIR: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the Government. In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent Government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the Government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of $75,000,000, created during the war of the Revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations, and the restoration of the public credit, and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to $45,000,000. It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations, until in 1816 it had reached the sum of $127,000,000. Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President JACKSON's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the Treasury, which for safe keeping was deposited with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000, and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when in the Spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the vast sum of $2,600,000,000. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point; for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded $2,800,000,000. Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the Government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were $1,700,000,000, although covering a period of seventy-two years. This amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the Government during the recent war of four years' duration, for from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of $3,300,000,000.

An investigation into the disbursements since the 1st of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years, the estimate cost of administering the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of $1,600,000,000 as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war. It will be seen that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than $127,000,000, while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to $2,800,000,000. It will also be perceived that while prior to 1861 the largest annual disbursement was not quite $74,000,000 for the year 1858, the expenditure during the last three years of peace have successively been $520,000,000, $346,000,000, and $393,000,000; $372,000,000 being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next. In making this comparison we should remember that during the long interval between 1787 and 1861 the Government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their land, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of $15,000,000. Florida, in consideration of $5,000,000, was ceded to us by Spain. California became part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of $15,000,000, while for $10,000,000 our Government secured from Texas the territory of New-Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world; the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated suggested an inquiry as to the cause of this increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations were overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressive character. Large sums of money continued to be extorted from them and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes, the accomplishment of which require a large standing army, the perversion of the Constitution and the subjugation of the States to negro domination. With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than $100,000,000 annually, and a debt, the interest upon which draws from the Treasury each year nearly $150,000,000, making a total of $250,000,000 for those two items of expenditure alone. Retrenchment has become an absolute necessity or bankruptcy must soon overtake us, and involve the country in its paralyzing and disastrous results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the Government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenanced as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the Government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders; the creditors the masters of the people. It is our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue—Whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land; whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax-collectors and a standing army—the one almost as numerous as the other, and making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people, or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained in order that our liberties may be preserved; the union of the States restored; that our Federal system may be unimpaired, fraternal feeling reestablished; that our national strength may be renewed. The expenditure diminished, that taxation may be lightened and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation. Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs and that correction of these many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope,

I am very truly your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. THOMAS EWING.

Rally of "Boys in Blue" in Utica.

UTICA, Sunday, Oct. 25.

A grand rally of the "Boys in Blue" was held here last evening. A torchlight procession, accompanied by bands of music, paraded the streets, and many buildings along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated. Hamilton's Amphitheatre was densely crowded, while thousands were unable to gain admittance. A stirring speech was made by Col. E. B. LANSING, of Auburn. While on the march, the "Boys in Blue" were assaulted by rowdies with stones, brickbats and clubs. Six men in the procession were more or less severely injured. As the Rome delegation was about to take the cars for home, an attack was made upon it with clubs. Later in the evening serenades were given Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS and Col. LANSING, who responded in brief speeches.

Fire Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Oct. 25.

A fire occurred at Union Point last night, and destroyed eight tenement-houses, leaving ten families of laboring people homeless. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The loss has not been ascertained.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-day the following persons were chosen delegates to the National Board of Trade, which is to be convened at Cincinnati: V. P. ARMSTRONG, F. S. REYNOLDS, J. J. PORTER and A. O. BRANNING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The billiard tournament for the championship of Ohio closed last night. HENRY CHOATE won the golden cue, FRED. ACKERMAN the second prize, ($150,) and ANTHONY HONING the third prize, ($100.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Washington Hose Company, of Charlestown, Mass., arrived here last night. They were received by a large delegation of our Fire Department, and made a street parade. The company will remain here several days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.

The grand inaugural concert at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening attracted an intelligent and brilliant audience to that establishment. It was the first important concert of the season, and was rendered additionally attractive by the fact that it exhibited for the first time the new decorations with which the Messrs. STEINWAY have, during the past four months, endued their handsome hall. We gave the official particulars of these decorations in yesterday's paper. They were conducted under the direction of Mr. HENRY RECK, a European architect of repute, who was engaged and brought over expressly for the purpose. The general style is that of the Renaissance, but it is a quiet and chaste phase of the Renaissance rather than a pronounced one. The balconies have been vastly improved, and are now comparatively light and pleasant, instead, as of yore, being cumbersome and ugly. The area behind the balconies has been artistically thrown back, and contributes now to the effect, instead of adding to the dreariness of that part of the house. The ceiling is beautifully frescoed. It is remarkable more for the excellence of the work than for any particular effect of color. This remark, indeed, applies to all the decorations. Where the stage used to be is now a beautiful proscenium, with boxes on either side, surmounted by busts of BEETHOVEN and MOZART. There are alcoves also, containing two statues representing Poetry and Music. These figures were imported from Berlin, and are strikingly graceful. They are almost originals, for the moulds were destroyed after two copies had been taken from them. The walls are marbled, and the windows surmounted with delicate foliation. Many additional lights have been placed in the hall, and a new system of ventilation has been adopted, which will insure a regular and healthful temperature. With these alterations and improvements, Steinway Hall is decidedly the handsomest building in New-York. The effect is sober and impressive, and the work invites and repays examination. It is entirely appropriate for a music hall, but would be considered cold for a ball-room. Mr. RECK has been guided by elegance and propriety, and has trusted to wholeness and consistency of designs, rather than to color. He has been rewarded with success.

The programme opened with BEETHOVEN's Fifth Symphony, (C minor,) which was played excellently by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' regular orchestra. It is one of the grandest of the master's works, and returns most gratefully to the memory after a Summer's stupor of weak music. Mr. THOMAS' interpretation of this Symphony is well known. It is always a favorite with his audiences, and a source of interest to his orchestra. Mr. S. B. MILLS followed in the Romance and Rondo, from the E minor concerto, by CHOPIN, (opus 11.) We object as a rule, to playing parts of a concerto, but these *morceaux* are so nicely contrasted and are so complete in themselves that they barely need the support and suggestiveness of the other movements. In such works there are few pianists living who can surpass Mr. MILLS, and no one in America who can at all approach him. Power combined with great sensibility of touch and distinct articulation of the fingers, and equality in scale passages which is remarkable, and conscientious correctness in striking notes which seems to be a second nature to him—these are the qualities which Mr. MILLS exhibits. He was in admirable force on Saturday night, and played the *excerpta* we have mentioned in a style that was absolutely faultless. Subsequently Mr. MILLS executed a bright trifle by himself, called "Fairy Fingers," and in response to an *encore*, played his second Tarantelle. Mr. BERGNER was the other soloist, and gave SERVAIS' "Souvenir de Spa" very effectively. He has a better tone and greater certainty of execution than any violoncellist now before the public.

Mme. DE LAGRANGE made her *rentrée* on this occasion, and was warmly received by the public. She sang the letter aria from "Don Giovanni," and RODE's air and variations, shining to the best advantage in the latter. The lady is one of the truest artists we have ever had in this country, but the isolation of the concert-room does not exhibit her powers to the best advantage. She was not in good voice; her well-known skill, however, carried her through the tortures of RODE's air successfully. The orchestra played in the second part the overture to "Melusina," and the Fackeltans, (No. 3,) by MEYERBEER.

The appearance of Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS between the first and second parts was an agreeable surprise to the audience, many of whom had no intimation of her intention to do so. The lady's personal appearance is strikingly in her favor. Mrs. SIDDONS read the first part of TENNYSON's "May Queen," and the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth." The contrast was sufficiently marked. Inasmuch as Mrs. SIDDONS makes her public appearance to-night at Steinway Hall, we shall defer further notice of her powers until a more fitting occasion.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU has enjoyed the luxury of three good houses since the production of "Genevieve de Brabant," on Thursday last. It seems possible that this, the filthiest of all works, may enjoy a success of curiosity. Indeed, were it not for the loathsomeness of the dialogue and the brutishness of the ideas it would merit more than passing popularity. The music is in a happy vein, and it is interpreted excellently. Mme. ROSE-BELL displays the skill of an experienced vocalist, and a lively gracefulness as an actress which is thoroughly charming. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS has but little to do, but does it thoroughly well. M. CARRIER as the *Duke* is somewhat hard, but sings with animation. M. BECKERS, the basso, has not yet attained to any prominence, either as a singer or an actor. He is simply boisterous. Decidedly the two best sustained characters in the piece are *Grabuge* and *Pitou*, by Messrs. BOURGOIN and GABEL. The latter is indiscribably droll.

The scenery is good, and the dresses are magnificent. A little better stage management in the matter of the groupings would show the latter to much better advantage. The chorus at present "flocks" from place to place like an undisciplined mob. The chorus and orchestra, by the way, are both good, and reflect much credit on their competent and talented director, Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Kellogg *Matinée* on Saturday drew out one of the finest audiences of the season. The Academy once more assumed its gala appearance, and blossomed with beauty up stairs and down. Our fair and gifted countrywoman has not lacked an appreciative and hearty welcome. The concerts at which she has appeared, albeit of no high range of merit, have been admirably attended—the attraction being Miss KELLOGG. We venture to think that a London success was not even needed to insure this result, and we positively refuse to believe, even in the presence of so doughty a champion as Mr. STRAKOSCH, that the lady is better now than when she left us. She is the same, and had she changed in the slightest degree it would have been an injury to every impression that genius, skill and susceptibility had previously made. Nothing was more maddening than the patronizing way in which some of the English papers spoke of Miss KELLOGG during her season in London, respectfully, to be sure, as regarded her powers, but always as though she had never sung an opera until she went there, and was, therefore, cramming vigorously to get up a repertoire. The dolts! as if she did not know everything worth knowing.

To-night Miss KELLOGG appears in opera. ROSSINI's immortal "Barber of Seville" will be revived for the occasion, and to the content, we take it, of the entire musical community. Miss KELLOGG's *Rosina* is one of her best personations; the music suiting her voice, and the vivacity of the part fitting her graceful and piquante style of acting. It is always a pleasure and a privilege to hear this work, and never more so than when the central character is intrusted to such hands as Miss KELLOGG.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

There was a fashionable and brilliant audience at Mr. BATEMAN's *matinée* on Saturday, and another one in the evening. On both occasions "La Grande Duchesse" was given. The work was never in better running trim. It throws out sparks from sheer quickness. Mlle. TOSTEE sings and acts with inimitable skill and humor, and she is, of course, thoroughly well supported by the excellent company. "La Grande Duchesse" will be played until Saturday. On Monday "La Belle Helene" will be revived.

APOLLO HALL.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR's amusing entertainment at this establishment is meeting with decided success. The company is an excellent one.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his last popular concert at this establishment to-night, when the selections will be mainly from STRAUSS. After certain necessary alterations have been made in the Garden, to adapt it to the Winter season, Mr. THOMAS will announce a new series of entertainments. In the meanwhile, the Sunday concerts will be continued as usual.

THE MINSTRELS.

There are no important changes to record at the Minstrel Halls—a sufficient indication that the bills are good and popular. At BRYANT's, "Lucrezia Borgia, M. D.," is still the attraction. It will be withdrawn after the present week to make way for a burlesque on "La Somnambula." At KELLY & LEON's the "Grande Dutch S" exhilarates the community, and at the San Francisco Minstrels "Barber Brown" runs as blithely as ever. Novelties are, of course, being constantly introduced in the preliminary part of the entertainments.

ALLEMANNIA HALL.

Prof. ROHDE's interesting and instructive lecture called "Earth and Man," and explaining and illustrating most attractively the history of Creation, will be given here every evening during the present week, and on Saturday afternoon. It will repay a visit.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. H. J. BYRON's new drama, entitled the "Lancashire Lass," will be produced here to-night for the first time in America. The piece is still enjoying success in London. It has, of course, been prepared in the most careful manner by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and the cast includes most of the leading members of the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *début* of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS at Steinway Hall this evening, and the *début* of Mons. LEOTARD at the Academy of Music on Thursday, will help to give a little more liveliness to amusements in the week immediately preceding election day, than usually disturbs the calm that has settled upon theatricals about this period in previous years. Mrs. SIDDONS will have a double difficulty to surmount—the popular indifference now shown toward "Readings," and the misfortune of her mighty name. She is to read or recite from "As You Like It," "Macbeth," "Marmion" and the "May Queen."

"No Thoroughfare" is to be withdrawn after the present week, and Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE's engagement at the Broadway Theatre has but twelve nights more to run. "Thrice Married" will be acted every evening to exhibit Mrs. FLORENCE's versatility.

The two hundred and fifty-ninth performance of "Humpty Dumpty" is to be given to-night at the Olympic.

The New-York Theatre is closed.

Mr. FORREST's personation of *Jack Cade* will be the attraction at Niblo's Garden this evening.

Saucy "Ixion" and the stupid "Water Witches" are continued on the bills at Wood's Museum. These pieces are given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons also.

The Chinese "Festival of Lanterns" will be repeated every night at the New-York Circus. This comfortable home of the horses has been fully attended of late.

There is some talk of erecting a permanent horse theatre on the lot of ground now occupied by the tents of the European Circus. This equestrian exhibition is crowded every afternoon and evening—a good sign of the popularity of the location.

At the Bowery Theatre "The Crimson Shield" every night.

The sale of seats for LEOTARD's performances is to begin this morning, at 9 o'clock, at No. 198 Broadway.

Mr. Fitch in Reply to the Statement of Mrs. Stephens—The Binckley Affair.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret exceedingly to be compelled to refer to Mrs. STEPHENS again in connection with the Binckley investigation, which has terminated so unfortunately to myself.

Mrs. STEPHENS certainly cannot have forgotten the conversation which occurred at the Executive Mansion, in Washington, on the 12th ult., in which there were several participants, and among them GREEN CLAY SMITH, Senator FOWLER, Mr. YEATON, Capt. LEWIS, and perhaps one or two others, at which time these charges against Mr. COURTNEY were prepared by myself, and which she and others very positively and emphatically urged me to present to the President, as constituting good and sufficient grounds for Mr. COURTNEY's removal from office.

I do not choose to discuss this subject at present, or refer to the shameful manner in which I have been betrayed and abandoned. I shall soon publish a statement of all the facts in this affair, and then let the responsibility fall where it properly belongs.

Respectfully, &c., GEORGE A. FITCH.

Serious Blunders in Voting in Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Oct. 24.

JAMES A. NORRIS, instead of JOHN A. NORRIS, was voted for in the following counties: Hancock County, 2,136; Henry County, 1,044; Ottawa County, 428, and Stark County, 5,380. For same office in Dark County 3,343 votes were cast for SAMUEL F. KIRKWOOD, and Lawrence County 453 votes for J. F. KIRKWOOD. The Democratic candidate was SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

For Supremp Judge, Stark County cast 5,088 for WILLIAM A. FINCK, instead of WILLIAM E. FINCK.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Summit County gave 2,509 votes for JOHN H. WEBB, and Ross County gave 3,736 votes for JOHN N. WEBB. The name of the candidate was JOHN M. WEBB.

Senator Grimes on Grant.

In a recent letter to a friend in Des Moines, Iowa, Senator GRIMES, of that State, says:

"There is not a man who knows anything at all of my sentiments who does not know that I was an original Grant man; that I advocated his nomination at an early day; that I never wavered in my support of him, and that if I believed there was the slightest necessity for it—feeble as I am, and at the great risk, as my physician tells me, I would incur—I should take the stump in his behalf. You may be assured, my friend, GRANT understands all this perfectly."

Not One in Nine Years.

"I owned the first one of your machines which was brought to Charleston (in 1859.) It has been used with great satisfaction up to the present time; and owing to the simple machinery and the single thread, it is far preferable to the lock-stitch. Is there any method of sharpening the needles when they become blunt? *I have never broken a needle in the nine years' use of my Willcox & Gibbs Machine.* But I find that the point becomes blunt after long use. An early reply will oblige."—*Mrs. S. C. Turner, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1868.—Adv.*

Card to the Public.

There is no interruption to my business in consequence of a slight fire which occurred in the building above my store. Orders for Visiting and Wedding Cards executed without delay and with the well-known skill of G. H. MATHEWS, No. 929 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., under direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, will be on exhibition to the public until Monday, after which it will be shipped to its destination.—*Advertisement.*

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Causes a new growth of hair, restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER—An invaluable article for the Toilet. It checks the falling out of the hair, causes a new growth of hair on bald spots, restores its natural color, improves its growth, invigorates the scalp and roots of the hair, increases the secretions of the coloring matter of the hair, removes dandruff, cures eruptive diseases of the scalp, changes whiskers and moustaches to their natural color, does not stain the skin—IT IS NOT A DYE. Proof of its invaluable qualities: WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Esq., No. 140 North 6th-st., Philadelphia. Dear Sir: I have had considerable experience in the use of "Hair Restorers," so-called, all without any satisfactory result, until my attention was called to your preparation by a friend, upon whose judgment and refinement I could rely. Learning, too, that Dr. John Fondey, of Philadelphia, a physician of considerable reputation, had indorsed your RESTORER, I at once procured a bottle, and found its action wonderful and to my entire satisfaction in restoring my hair and beard to their natural color. Even as an article for the toilet—for beautifying the hair—it is vastly superior to, and cheaper than any of the various oleaginous preparations I have ever used. In the above views I am indorsed by several of my friends. Very truly, GEO. HELMICK, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1868. Price, $1; three bottles, $2 50; six, $5. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Sole Proprietor, No. 140 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

Home Again.

Doubtless our citizens will be pleased to learn that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and will resume his practice on Monday, 26th inst., at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he can be consulted for falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching and sore heads, and all eruptive or other diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair.

The Doctor permanently removes moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars; also cures camedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly desquamations upon the face or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation. Send for Interrogatory Circular.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Chickering's, Waters', and other first-class new Pianos for rent, and rent applied on purchases. For sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash. New Organs and Melodeons of various makes on same terms, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Few Travelers are Unacquainted with the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, but they may not be aware of the many improvements in this popular house. Suites of rooms, vertical railway, lunch-room, billiard halls, &c.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

KYDD—MAXWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John Aitken, Esq., THOMAS KYDD to SARAH J. MAXWELL, all of this City.

MCDONOUGH—WAKEMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. F. Ogilby, D. D., L. R. MCDONOUGH, of New-York, to VIRGINIA M. WAKEMAN, formerly of Westport, Conn.

DIED.

ANDERSEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, ROBERT ANDERSEN, late of Belfast, Ireland, aged 28 years.

Funeral from No. 47 West 11th-st., on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., State of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of deceased.

CAMMANN.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Oct. 25, OSWALD CAMMANN, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, MARY CAMPBELL, widow of Jacob Campbell, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Gay, corner of Classon and Greene avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COWIE.—At Hartford, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 23, after a long and painful illness, HENRIETTA, the beloved wife of Robert Cowie, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 88 Pearl-st., Hartford.

DUNLOP.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at Lake George, JAMES W. DUNLOP, after a long and painful illness.

FAITOUTE.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, at Warm Springs, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., JAMES B. FAITOUTE, late of New-York City, aged 27 years.

HANKS.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. MARY HANKS, widow of Dr. A. Hanks, Sr.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 361 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

HEWLETT.—At Merrick, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 23, Miss HARRIETT N. HEWLETT, in her 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Wm. E. Hewlett, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and from the Church at Freeport at 12½ P. M. The cars of the Southside Railroad will leave from the foot of Roosevelt-st. at 9:05 o'clock A. M.

LAZARUS.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, SAMUEL LAZARUS, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 61 Clinton-place, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at his residence, Rochester, Mass., CHARLES H. LEONARD, of this City.

MASTERSON.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 24, WILLIAM H. MASTERSON, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 206 West 54th-st., near Broadway, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. A solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner 59th-st. and 9th-av., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and those of his family, also those of his father-in-law, John McDonald, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

MCCREADY.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, in this City, F. H. MCCREADY.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Samuel Alexander's Church, East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

MCLACHLAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, Mr. ALEXANDER MCLACHLAN, a native of Callendar, Scotland, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 76 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

MERRITT.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, LOUISA J., wife of George Merritt, and daughter of John Jaggar.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLATT.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, GILBERT C. PLATT, aged 44 years.

Funeral services, to which his friends are invited, at his late residence, Monroe-st., sixth house above Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 26th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday morning.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 23, AUGUSTUS R., infant son of Henry and Maggie Schoonmaker, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 161 Morris-av., Elizabeth, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains will leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 9 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 24, MARY H., widow of the late Benjamin F. Thompson, aged 74 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 27th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10¾ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION.

The origin of this disease is not confined to the lungs, as many persons suppose. In many cases the disease originates in the liver or stomach. Many medical writers have declared that dyspepsia or indigestion is one of the most frequent causes of pulmonary disease. Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, whose exclusive attention to consumptive cases for the last thirty-five years has made him thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of this fatal malady, certifies that dyspepsia is really a very common forerunner of consumption, and that it tends directly to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. In view of this fact Dr. Schenck, in the treatment of consumptive cases, when indigestion is one of the prominent symptoms, prescribes his Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, (an infallible cure for dyspepsia,) to be used in connection with Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and he finds that this combination of remedies greatly facilitates the cure. The evidences of Dr. Schenck's success are very numerous. Some consumptives who have been cured by him are persons of the highest respectability, and their testimony may be seen in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet, which will be forwarded by mail on application, or can be had gratis of druggists and dealers.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New-York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

REAL BRONZE

CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES,

JUST OPENED.

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GORHAM PLATED WARE,

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Also,

FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—New styles, just received. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—New styles. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEPOSITORS WITH THE SAFE DEPOSIT Company of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, by giving a few days' notice before withdrawing coupons due Nov. 1, may have them cut off and entered on the books of the Company, ready for use and thus saving time in delivery.

Renters will also find a convenience in cutting off their coupons a few days ahead, leaving them in their boxes, ready for use when wanted.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW TO DO IT."—"ECONOMY; OR, A SHORT CUT" TO "GOOD READING."—All the best magazines and newspapers at Club rates. Putnam's, Harper's, Atlantic, Galaxy, $4 each, and The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3; sent a year for $6. Or The Phrenological alone, devoted to Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biographies of most noted persons in the world, $3; with Living Age, only $9; with Weekly Times, Tribune, Liberal Christian, Methodist, or Artisan, only $4 50. Or Phrenological, with New-York Observer, or Protestant Churchman, $6. Or Phrenological Journal with Hours at Home, Home Journal, Christian Intelligencer, Examiner & Chronicle, $5. Or Phrenological Journal with Independent, $4 50; with Christian Advocate or Scientific American, $4. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—This Club will meet every evening, until election, for campaign business.

Union men of the district are earnestly requested to call and aid us. Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President.

M. S. DUNHAM, FRANK CANTRELL, } Secretaries.

F. C. WAGNER, Chairman Ex. Com.

JAMES MCGEE, Secretary.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

GRISWOLD AND CORNELL.

A public meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, Sixteenth Assembly District, will be held at their rooms, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., Demilt Dispensary, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1868.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

REV. L. H. KING,
CHAS. P. SHAW, ESQ.,
ISAAC J. OLIVER, ESQ.,
HON. CHAS. S. SPENCER.

Front seats reserved for the ladies. A band of music will be in attendance, and a beautiful display of fireworks. The citizens of the Ward are respectfully requested to attend.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Jr., Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress,
6th, 15th and 18th Wards,
ABRAHAM LENT.

WM. ORTON, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

GEORGE W. CLARK, Chairman.

F. H. CONKLING, Secretary.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS, 9th, 16th and 18th Wards,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

GEO. E. HILL, Sec. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

For Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.

GEO. E. HILL, Chairman.

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, &c.

Arrangements made to supply clubs and meetings half-price from the manufactory, W. R. SCOFIELD'S, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS, GRANT CLUBS, GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CLUBS AND BOYS IN BLUE are earnestly requested to meet the undersigned Committee, appointed by the CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE to call such meeting, at the rooms of the UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.

The Chairmen of the Executive Committees of all these Associations and Clubs are also invited to be present.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

C. A. ARTHUR,
JOHN COCHRANE,
HUGH J. HASTINGS,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
IRA O. MILLER.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Samuel Booth.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor, L. Bradford Prince.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Major James Haggerty, Hon. B. L. Lynch, of Louisiana.
Lewis—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Charles Lee Armour, Gen. H. E. Tremaine.
Sloansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.
Fordham—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Frankfort—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Ludlowville—Hon J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Brooklyn (Eighteenth-street)—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Baldwinsville—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Chittenango—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Coram—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Florida—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Cross River, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Purdy's Station, Evening—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Farmingdale—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Little Falls—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Rome—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Owego—Gen. John Cochrane.
Troy—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
New-York Demilt Dispensary—Rev. L. H. King.
Patchogue—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Waverly—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Callaunas—J. W. Finney, Esq., of Michigan.
Port Jervis—David Kalbfus, of Pennsylvania.
Addison—Gen. Neal Dow, Col. E. B. Lansing.
Bath—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Lansingburg—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fairfield—J. B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alden Creek—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Bath, (Rensselaer County)—W. H. McCartney, of Massachusetts.
Ellenburg—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Brooklyn, (Fifth Ward)—Dr. A. H. Robinson.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Highland Falls—S. W. Fullerton, Esq.
Glenham—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Amenia—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yorkville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Salisbury Corners—Jas. B. Jenkins.
Avoca, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Chatham Four Corners—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Gen. J. L. Kiernan, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Earlville—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Dunkirk—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Irvington—Major James Haggerty.
Keeseville—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Catskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Nyack—Hon. James A. Briggs.
West Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Hamilton—Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Woodbury—L. Bradford Prince.
Port Byron—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New Village—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasantville—Gen. John L. Swift, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Hindsville—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Oxford—Gen. Daniel Ullman, W. H. Pearne, of Tennessee.
Palmyra—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Sloatsburg—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Middleton—Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine: Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. A. K. McClure.
Elmira—Gen. James A. Hall, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Gen. B. F. Bruce.
West Martinsburg—E. W. Mason.
Troy—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
New-York, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Hon. L. E. Chittenden, W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Rogersville—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Mount Kisco—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Clarksville—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.
Newark—Gen. J. B. McKean, Major C. R. Knowles.
Cuba—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
West Stephentown—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Port Leyden—Hon. John O'Donnell, E. W. Mason, Esq.
Ohio—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Farmersville—A. M. Burrill, Esq.
North Bridgewater—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Comac—George F. Carman, Esq.
Rochester—Gen. James B. McKean.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Brooklyn—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Carmel, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; A. W. Lenny, Esq.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Brooklyn, 20th Ward—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Dover Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Morrisville—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Fishkill, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
West Bloomfield—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Franklinville—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Cohocton—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Rye—Major James Haggerty.
Moyers—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Jefferson Valley—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Norwich—Hon. James A. Garfield, Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Brooklyn, over the Post Office—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Hudson—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; George H. Young, Esq.
Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
New City—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Watertown—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Katonah—Rev. L. H. King.
Mount Vernon—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, John Rafferty.
Brooklyn, 21st Ward—H. P. Crozier.
Watkins—Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine.
Mariners' Harbor—Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
Rochester—Dr. F. Scheutz.
New-York, 67th-st. and Broadway—Gen. D. F. Burke, Daniel P. Lyddy, Col. J. J. O'Conner, John J. Smyth, Esq.
Carthage—Hon. Martin J. Townsend.
Gasport—G. R. Stebbins.
East Norwich—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Camden—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri.
New-York—Washington Hall—Hon. James Wadsworth, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Athens—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Charlotteville, afternoon, Summit evening—F. Montgomery.
Schuylerville—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fulton—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Manorville—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Reedsville—J. W. Finney.
New-York, No. 274 Grand-st.—Ethan Allen, C. G. Leigh.
Medina—Gen. James B. McKean, Major C. R. Knowles.
Dansville—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Auburn—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Tremont—Hon. James A. Briggs, Hon. Julius Schutz, Texas.
New-York—Ebbit Hall, Attorney-General, W. M. Coleman, of North Carolina.
Salisbury Corners—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
New-York, corner Elizabeth and Grand streets—Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Schaghticoke—Gen. W. H. McCartney.
Smithville—C. A. Foster.
Ballston Spa—Hon. Mahlon Chance, from Ohio.
Dansville—Rev. B. I. Ives, J. H. Martindale.
Amity—Daniel Kalbfus.
Glens Falls—Capt. W. J. Hynds.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Dobbs' Ferry—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
DeRuyter—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Poughkeepsie—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Gen. L. Kilpatrick, Gen. W. H. Gibson.
Newburg, Evening—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Wayland—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Canandaigua—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Whitehall—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Brooklyn, corner 9th-st and 5th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia.
Brooklyn, 22d Ward, corner Congress-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. Matthew H. Smith.
West Fulton—Col. F. Montgomery.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Hon. Jas. J. Briggs.
Enfield Centre—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Spencertown—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Peekskill—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Rome—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sherburne—Gen. James A. Garfield.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward, corner Leonard and Grand sts.—Judge D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, H. P. Crozier.
Deer Park—A. T. Foss, Esq.
Buffalo—Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
New-York Cooper Institute—Hon. James G. Blaine.
New-Salem—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.
Corning—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Syracuse—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Richmond, C. H.—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Brooklyn, Nineteenth Ward—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Danube—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Barnes Corners—Hon. John O'Donnell, E. W. Mason, Esq.
Belmont—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Canaan Four Corners—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Babylon—V. B. Denslow.
Centreville—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Henderson—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Port Jervis—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. W. M. Coleman, Dr. H. Van Holst.
Amsterdam—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Spring Valley—A. W. Tenney, Esq., Wm. Moran, Esq.
Lyons—Gen. James B. McKean.
East Avon—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Morrisania—Daniel Kalbfus, of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

New-York, Continental Hall—Hon. Jas Wadsworth, Hon. John Cochrane.
Lima—Rev. B. I. Ives, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Oneida—Col. Wm. Brown, Kentucky, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Yonkers—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Buffalo—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Copake, P. M.—Major James Haggerty, Gen. T. M. Hite.
West Troy—Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Port Washington—L. Bradford Prince.
Canarsie—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
North Blenheim, P. M.—Break Abeen, Col. F. Montgomery.
Kerhonksen—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Groton—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Ghent Station—Hon. F. Silvester.
Bedford—Hon. E. D. Culver.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Little Neck—H. P. Crozier.
Yaphank—A. T. Foss.
Rhinebeck—Attorney-General W. M. Coleman.
Belfast—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Germantown—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Adams Centre—C. A. Foster, Esq.
New-Brighton—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Brooklyn Academy of Music—Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Hon. James G. Blaine.
Geneva—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Goshen—Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren.
Port Henry—Capt. W. J. Hynds.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Hempstead—A. W. Tenney, Esq., Hon. James A. Briggs.
Walden—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pine Plains—W. H. Burleigh.
Kinderhook—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Albion—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-Rochelle—Major James Haggerty.
Saugerties—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Angelica—A. M. Burrell, Esq.
Speedsville—Gen. J. H. Selkreg, Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Penn Yan—Hon. John A. Kasson.
Hudson—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Rondout—Dr. David Bell.
Ferrines Bridge—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Rodman—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Madalin—Hon. Francis Silvester.
West Charlton—Col. Frank D. Curtis.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT-GRISWOLD CLUB will be held at their rooms, No. 311 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWE and the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will address the meeting. SALEM T. RUSSELL, President. C. S. MITCHELL, J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.,

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Geo. Opdyke & Co

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CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company (New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL.
Commissioners.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS AND STOCKS.

The Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds of the City of New-York, and the New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates and bonds.

Interest on said bonds and stocks will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO,
AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in coin. For sale at 115 and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.
CORN & AUERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri state Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 64, 495, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 961, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 4, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital,	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities,	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅛	110⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	115⅜	115⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅞	111⅛
5-20 Reg., '62. ...	106½	107	10-40 Registered.	104	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113½	10-40 Coupon....	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅝	111⅞	Gold............	134⅛	134⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65,	111⅝	112	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅝	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	110⅛	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and interest payable in gold at the Park Bank, New-York. This road forms the connection between San Francisco and the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento and extends to Marysville. Forty-six miles are now fully completed and earning more than double the amount of interest on the whole issue of bonds. Will be completed to Sacramento by the 15th of next month. At the present price of gold the bonds pay about 9½ per cent., and the security makes them one of the best investments in the market. We offer a limited amount at par and accrued interest in currency. For full particulars, send for circulars.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

WANTED—THE USE OF $600 FOR ONE YEAR; a liberal interest will be given, and as security a safe chattel mortgage. Address G. L., Box No. 180 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU, near Fulton-st., New-York.—SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

Have the largest assortment of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH, of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at WHOLESALE PRICES.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, would like to find a family of refinement and culture in Brooklyn or in New-York, where she would give one hour or two of daily instruction in compensation for her board and lodging; references exchanged. Address A. M., Box No. 156 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE desires a private pupil for an hour or two daily; the most satisfactory references given. Address I. S. D., Room No. 24, No. 7 University-place.

LEÇONS DE FRANÇAIS, DE PIANO, etc., par une Dame Parisienne. Renseignements de 1 de classe. S'adresser A. M., No. 17 Clinton-place.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT, BREAKFAST ROBES, SKIRTS, UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY KIND, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

INFANTS' WARDROBES AND BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX COMPLETE.

ALSO,

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,

beautifully trimmed and in great variety, on hand and made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE CONSTANTLY MAKING LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF IMPORTED NOVELTIES

in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Fancy Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, and Fall and Winter Dress Goods of every description, and will offer at retail during the week,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS OF SEVERAL QUALITIES, JUST RECEIVED EX STEAMER *RUSSIA*.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING, AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

FALL STYLES.

BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,

LINENS,

BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

GAYNOR

Has just opened four cases of ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, IN COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK, and will sell them at LOW PRICES, both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
NO. 765 BROADWAY.

CORSETS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE TRADE supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
NO. 765 BROADWAY.

AT GAYNOR'S,

ELEGANT FITTING FRENCH CORSETS.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NEW FRENCH WALKING SUITS, just received, per *Scotia*.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER,
NO. 765 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We offer this day the cheapest goods shown since the commencement of the war.

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons nearly half the cost of importation.

Colored and Black Silk Velvets at $1 50 per yard.

Full line of Plushes, every color, cheap.

TWENTY SHILLING SATINS, BOTH BLACK and COLORS, at $1 50 per yard.

NEW FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE, FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c., &c.

Novelties in white and colored Laces greatly reduced.

New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

LOT OF COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS at 50 cents on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.

SPECIALTY—LEATHER SATCHELS, every size, about one-third below last week's prices.

CHEAP HOSIERY, LINED and other GLOVES, less than IMPORTER'S COST.

ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have bargains in UNDERSHIRTS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, a line of GENTS' HEMMED HANKKERCHIFS about half regular prices.

OUR DEPARTMENTS are CROWDED with LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES at the various AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Everything new and desirable for ladies, misses and boys.

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in this City to select from, without exception.

BARGAINS IN WOVEN AND KNITTED WORSTED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!!!

CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.

WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

A CLOSING OUT SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING THE BUSINESS. EVERY ARTICLE TO BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES, CONSISTING OF REAL LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, SASHES, &c., DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES AND FANCY GOODS. A GREAT REDUCTION TO THE TRADE IN QUANTITIES, AT NO. 811 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. THE STORE TO LET. W. EMBERSON.

GREAT MOURNING MART.

W. JACKSON,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,

IS NOW OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN VELOUR OTTOMAN, VELOUR RUSSE BIARRITZ, CRETONNE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOS, BRUSSELS CORD, POPLIN, ALPACA, &c.

N. B.—SECOND MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING MART,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.

REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, MUFFS AND COLLARS MADE FROM THE SKINS. ALSO IN ASTRAKHAN CLOTH OF ALL QUALITIES. CHINCHILLA, CASTOR, MOSCOW, BEAVER AND WATERPROOFS FOR CLOAKINGS.

MME. F. PINCHON

Informs her customers that she has removed to NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE, and has now opened a large and elegant assortment of COSTUMES, DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c., &c., selected from the most distinguished house at Paris.

MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 19 Brevoort-place,
East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open the finest selection to be found in this country of

SQUARE AND LONG
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
PAISLEY,
CASHMERE,
CASHMERE REVERSIBLE,
AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAKS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THE FINEST SELECTION
OF
PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN
VELVET, SILK, PLUSH AND FANCY CLOTH GARMENTS
AND
WALKING SUITS,
to be found in the City, of Paris and New-York Manufacture.
ALSO,
ASTRAKHAN FUR AND SEAL-SKIN SETS,
OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
NOVELTIES IN CHANTILLY LACE POINTES,
&c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a fine line of
POINT LACE SHAWLS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS,
POINT LACE FICHUS,
APPLIQUE AND POINT LACE SETS,
BARBES AND TRIMMING LACES,
APPLIQUE, POINT, AND VALENCIENNE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS TO MATCH,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
FRENCH EMB'D SETS,
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC HDK'FS
INITIALED TO ORDER.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
WOOL SERGES,
ALL COLORS FOR WALKING SUITS;
FRENCH AND SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS,
GLACE POPLINS AND VELOURS,
FRENCH WINCEYS,
"PIM'S" IRISH POPLINS and DEMI-DOUBLES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS.
FRENCH POPLINS,
ALL WOOL REPS, SILK AND WOOL REPS,
&c., &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES.

JUST RECEIVED:
GLACE SILK VELOURS,
GLACE TAFFETAS, for evening wear,
GLACE POULT DE SOIES,
STRIPED GLACE SILKS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LYONS
CLOAKING
VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS, AND THE FINEST QUALITIES, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
COLORED FRENCH AND GERMAN VELVETS,
ROYALS AND UNCUT,
SUITABLE FOR MILLINERY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
THE FINEST QUALITIES IN
BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS, BY THE PIECE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
EMBRACING EVERY DESIRABLE SIZE AND QUALITY,
WHICH ARE OFFERED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WM. GARDNER,
NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,
Bet. Broadway and Centre-St.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.

1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth
$1 50, $2 and $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $9.
A Full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT THE NEW STORE,
NO. 30 EAST 14TH-ST.,
THREE DOORS WEST OF UNION-SQUARE.

An elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SUITS AND MATERIALS FOR LADIES WEAR, will be opened on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at No. 30 East 14th-st., three doors west of Union-square.

WM. B. MACKENZIE, Supt.
C. G. HOOK, Proprietor.

NECK TIES, NECK TIES,

Black, White and all colors. Also, 500 dozen Children's Real Kid Gloves, at 50 cents—less than half price. A good Kid for ladies at 75 cents. Ladies' and Misses' Under Wear. Children's Fancy Hose. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AND THE CROWD INCREASES.—GREAT bargains from every auction sale. Strangers in the City should not purchase a dollar's worth before examining our immense assortment of Hosiery, Undergarments and Housekeeping Goods. Great bargains in Fringes; wide Silk Fringes, 6c. to 2s. per yard. 2,000 lots rich Silk Dress Trimmings of every imaginable style and color made, from 3c. to 4s. per yard.

We will open specialties on MONDAY MORNING.

100 pieces Black and Colored Silk Bonnet Velvets, $2 per yard, worth $5; these are the cheapest goods ever offered in this City.

1,400 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 7s. and 8s.; regular made.

Spanish Lace, large dot, black and colored, $1, worth $3 per yard.

300 yards Silk Plush, 10s. and $1 50 per yard—a bargain. 10,000 yards Nottingham Lace for curtains, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. per yard. 500 pair Blankets, $1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, $5 per pair. Large line of Flannels, Muslins, Bed Comfortables and Table Linen. 200 dozen large Napkins, $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 50. Bargains in Buttons, Braids, Ribbons, Corsets, Embroideries and One Thousand other Lots, from the recent auction sales, at prices ruinous to the importers and manufacturers.

RONALDSON & MEARES,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment, including several novelties. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, VELvets, laces and embroideries. New goods at attractive prices. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS, SUITABLE FOR THE Opera, &c., embroidered with India "boolun," or pure beaten gold, which does not tarnish. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

HATS AND CAPS.

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Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

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COAL, COAL.—THE CHEAPEST AND best coal delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. Our coal is first quality at lowest prices. Principal office No. 238 Broadway. Down with monopolies.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE CLASS FOR FIFTEEN BOYS,
No. 23 Union-square.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,

for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenckes. Number limited.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR three or four children, with an experienced lady, one hour and a half from the City. Address M. C. W., Upper Piermont, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING — WRITING — ARITHmetic.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. Four $5 seats for writing vacant.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.

S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 993 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook in a private family; understands every kind of cooking, English and American, both meats and pastry; 3½ years' reference from her last place; will go to the country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or assist in washing, or will do general housework in a small family; is a good laundress; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 240 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands the business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; has no objection to travel with a kind, respectable family; has good reference. Call at No. 96 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced German woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; has the very best three years' City reference from her last employer. No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse, who has had much experience in the care of young children; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very capable person; can take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by the bottle; has the best of City reference; No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended Protestants and others; nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; or housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and biscuit, and plain desserts; wages $12; is a beautiful washer and ironer; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, 2d floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman a situation as nurse and seamstress or any other light work; moderate wages expected; would prefer to sleep home; good references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, waitress, or do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, a situation; would take the place of nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, having the best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 339 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a private school; her kitchen maid will go if wanted; City or country; excellent reference. Call at 265 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or either, and has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, with good City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; also a girl to do housework. Apply for two days at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house in the City or country; is a thorough chambermaid; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing by an experienced laundress; does up fineries equal to new, and French fluting; also, lace curtains equal to new; best of City reference. Call or address No. 182 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; has lived nine years in her last place. Call or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does washing and ironing in good style; wages, $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman; is a good cook and baker; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting and fine linens thoroughly; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 71st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, (PERfect master of her business,) a situation in a small private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, who understands the care of glass, silver, &c., a situation; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is willing to assist in washing. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman or groom; can furnish the best of City references; is fully competent; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Station G.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; the best of City reference for honesty, capacity, &c. Call at No. 324 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; takes care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET WORK for a very worthy woman to go out three or four days per week to do washing and ironing. No. 225 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would be willing to take in a few gentlemen's washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 404 East 18th-st., second floor, No. 11, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to going in the country. Call at No. 317 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT PROTestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, pastry, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid in a private family by a young woman highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 266 6th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, and good baker; has good City references. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD woman to cook, wash and iron; none but those having good City reference need apply. Inquire at No. 152 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference. Apply at No. 154 East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family in the country; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 340 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few gentlemen's or a family's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing; understands French fluting and doing up of gentlemen's fine linens in first-class order. Apply or address LAUNDRESS, No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to mind children; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing, at her own home; or would go out by the day. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 436 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S COMMODIOUS ROOMS, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av. and 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every nation, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend. Apply at private stable No. 31 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN, speaking English, very well acquainted with the business, a situation in a private family; the best recommendations. Address, S. REED, 61 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. (Scotch;) best City references; single. Apply at No. 113 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MESSENGER OR light porter by a colored young man of good education; can furnish eight years' recommendations, and refers to several of the leading gentlemen of the City. Address JAMES CLARK, at the C. Y. M. C. A., No. 97 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man, gardener or farmer, not afraid to work; also is a good groom, or would take the management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address M. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands all work on a gentleman's place—garden, cows or horses, flowers, fruit trees, all culture of land; has City reference. Address D. A., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can furnish three years' reference from his last employer in that capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Apply to or address W. W., No. 105 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class young Englishman in every respect; has good country references. Address W. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; can give good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Address P. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging, and has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 51 Exchange-place, top floor.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by an Englishman; single, with three years' good reference from last City employer. Address WAITER, No. 354 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man; understands his business perfectly; has first-class City reference for several years. Address A. B., No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; his character bears the highest testimony. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av. for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH COOK, thoroughly understanding her business; also a kitchen maid, (Protestant,) a first-class waitress, to go a short distance into the country. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av., where the ladies can be seen.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SHORT distance out of town, a first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing, obliging, and has good reference. Call at No. 107 4th-av., up stairs, before Tuesday noon.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks of all kinds, excellent situations ready; American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—COLORED BRICKLAYERS TO GO a short distance in the country; none but good workmen need apply. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Coöperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

SALES LADY WANTED—FOR RETAIL glove department; one accustomed to the business. Address GLOVE STOCK, Box No. 129 Times Office.

SALESMEN WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS boot and shoe jobbing house for the Western trade. Address Box No. 3,990 Post Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND FINISHERS on coats at No. 12 Hester-st., Room No. 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of Friday, Oct. 30, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers.—Specification No. 42—Unfinished outlet sewer in 33d-st. and 1st-av., with branches in 31st-st. and 32d-st., and in 1st-av. Specification No. 43—In 4th-av., between 133d-st. and Harlem River, with branches in 132d and 133d sts. Specification No. 44—In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts. Specification No. 45—In Christie-st., between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and 4th, and in Gay, between Christopher-st. and West Waverley-place. Specification No. 46—In Vandam-st., between Greenwich and Macdougal sts.; in Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts.; in Watts-st., between Greenwich and West sts., and in Washington-st., from Vestry to and through Laight to near Greenwich-st. Specification No. 47—In 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Stone-block pavements—in Avenue A, from Houston to 14th-st.; 53d-st., between 2d-av. and East River; Lewis-st., from Houston to and through 8th-st. to Avenue D; Prince-st., from Bowery to Broadway, and 5th-st., from 6th to 7th avs. Plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate and individual Shareholders of Bank Stock for the year 1868, have been delivered to me, and that all Taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A reduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 23, 1868.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

WM. H. McKINNEY, Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.

CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

o26-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL LORD, Jr., vs. WILLIAM BYRNE and — BYRNE, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated JUNE 5, 1868.

ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take notice that the above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, June 6, 1868. ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.

o19-1aw6wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 59 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Chief..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA.......Oct. 31 | EUROPA.......Nov. 21
BRITANNIA.......Nov. 7 | IOWA.......Nov. 28
HIBERNIA.......Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA.......Dec. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.......Oct. 29 | TARIFA.......Nov. 12
PALMYRA.......Nov. 5 | SIBERIA.......Nov. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$250 $200 $140 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Oct. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for dravage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at ¾ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL......SATURDAY, Oct. 31
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana in currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINK.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMER of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama. Steamer ARIZONA sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, and HUNTSVILLE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2?th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVI COOK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURROUGHS, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Hitchcock & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS SEIFERD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MENTHEIM LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mentheim Lowenstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of he said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.
o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BIRCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Birch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.
o26-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—No. 1,272.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick W. Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.
o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORLIES, bankrupt.—No. 1,508.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Corlies, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.
o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAMPION BISSELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Champion Bissell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.
o19-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. RYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Ryer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.
o26-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. BLACK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward G. Black, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.
o26-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID VREELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
o12-law3wM* No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Wooster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WEHMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 25th day of July, A.D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Frederick Wehmann, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District Court of said District.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o19-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 929.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
o26-law3wM* T. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—80 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples for sale, packed expressly for presents; fruit very fine this year. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday (next,) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for an unexceptionable family of five grown persons—say gentleman and wife, two daughters and son; location desired between 4th and 6th avs., and terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 2,917 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A FIRST-class four-story stone-front house, between Broadway and 4th-av., will let, with private table, one floor with parlor; no other boarders; references exchanged. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER by a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, with terms, monthly, and location, A. A., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. O. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A comfortable room and full or partial board in a good location; private family preferred. Address, giving terms and location, SHIPPING, Box No. 772 Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished, well-located snug rooms; house and accommodation first-class; small private family; prices moderate; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS FOR gentleman and daughter, in a pleasant locality, with early dinners, for the season, or longer if agreeable. Address S. W. E., Station D, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE NINTH WARD, in an American private family, by a young gentleman; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET—COMfortable, well-furnished rooms, with large closets, bath-room attached, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A SECond floor of three rooms, separate or together; not three minutes' walk from three ferries; house first-class. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman, or gentleman and wife desiring first-class accommodations, where there are no boarders. No. 86 Orange-st.

NO. 112 WEST 4TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished back parlor, with exclusive bath, to let to two or more gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK—Furnished rooms to let, with first-class board: also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor of a double house, with board, at Miss BAXTER'S, No. 53 West 15th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., entire third floor to let, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND story, handsomely furnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND elegantly-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, with board, at No. 56, old number, East 35th-st., one door from Park-av.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON PLACE—FIVE doors from New York Hotel, a large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, parlor and bedroom; also, large back room; location desirable. W. B., No. 133 Liberty-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board at No. 150 Waverley-place.

RAILROADS.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known, has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 234 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
At C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Several second-hand carriages for sale at
GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS ALL STYLES.
50 Sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CARRIAGE IN FIRST-rate order, made by John C. Parker & Co.; suitable for family use. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st.

A TOP BUGGY—IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER, very cheap, (price $50,) at lumber-yard, 35th-st., near 1st-av.

A YOUNG GRAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS old, good for any work, for sale cheap. Apply any time at No. 313 West Houston-st.

A GOOD, SOUND AND KIND WORK horse wanted, at a low price. Address M. K. CO., No. 418 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SECOND-hand doctor's gig, in perfect running order. Apply at No. 52 Marion-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR would exchange in part payment for a modern built house in the upper part of the City, a substantially built, oak frame house, piazza in front, double parlors, French windows, containing nine rooms, with over an acre of ground attached, corner lot and a most desirable location. For further particulars address OWNER, Box No. 2,206 New-York Post Office.

COTTAGES, NICE NEW HOUSES ON full lots, with more lots adjoining, if wanted, in First and Second Wards, Elizabeth, N. J., on terms giving a grand opportunity for men of moderate means to secure a home. Apply at either of my offices, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York, or 2d-st., near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor.

FOR SALE AT MONTROSE, N. J., ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, a commodious house with all the modern conveniences and attractions. This location is the very best in Orange. Also for sale, several fine building sites at Montrose. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT BRONXville, convenient to railroad station, a neat stone cottage, and about four acres of land; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT and fruit farm for $20,000; a great sacrifice. Direct B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for particulars.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—THREE NEW and neatly-finished three-story brick houses, with kitchens and cellars, gas and Croton water, large yards, &c.; suitable for one or more genteel families. The above will be sold on easy terms for the low price of $6,500 each. Inquire for a few days on the premises of the owner, 113th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

WATER FRONT, WITH BULKHEAD, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOR SALE.—The bulkhead between West 24th and 25th sts., on the North River, together with twenty or more lots adjoining, or the entire block, bounded by 11th-av., would be sold in one parcel. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 109TH-ST., WEST OF 3D-AV., new brick houses; can be seen at all hours; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN SHIRLEY, No. 65 Wall-st., or on premises, fifth house.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 217 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD & CO., No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A cheap house, with lot 20x103, suitable for a stable, with porte cochere. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.
On 5th-av., high-stoop, for Winter.
On 5th-av., $12,000, for year.
On 5th-av., $15,000, with stable, year.
Near 5th-av., 8th-st. to 40th-st., $500 or $600, month.
All first-class tenants.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

STORE ON BROADWAY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to lease a store on the west side of Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th sts., from May next. Fixtures, if of good quality and adapted for dry goods, would be purchased. Address, giving number of store, M. C. M., Station A.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH convenience for housekeeping or private table, for a gentleman and wife; charges must be moderate and the location central. Address Box No. 171 Post Office.

WANTED—TILL MAY 1, 1869, A GOOD, WELL furnished house, in a good location, at a moderate rent, for a small family, with no children. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 1,017, New York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, for housekeeping, a room and bedroom. Address, stating locality and terms, W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12 M.
Friday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and from 34th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE EVENING MAIL,

A LIVELY, CHATTY, GOSSIPPY AFTERNOON paper, that gives "all the news in a nut-shell." Sold by newsdealers everywhere. Delivered by carriers or sent by mail.
Two Cents per copy. $8 per year.
Office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEOTARD.
THIS MORNING,
THIS MORNING,
THIS MORNING,
AT NINE O'CLOCK,
AT NINE O'CLOCK,
the sale of Secured Seats for the American debut of
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
COMMENCES at the LEOTARD TICKET OFFICE,
COMMENCES at the LEOTARD TICKET OFFICE,
PETERS' MUSIC STORE,
PETERS' MUSIC STORE,
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-EIGHT BROADWAY.
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-EIGHT BROADWAY.
SECURE
SECURE
SECURE
YOUR SEATS. ONE DOLLAR EACH!
YOUR SEATS. ONE DOLLAR EACH!
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURING!
The debut takes place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Oct. 29, 1868.
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
whose daring and skill, as exhibited in his
INTREPID PERFORMANCES,
have won for him the plaudits of the
LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED,
AND THE EULOGIES OF THE FIRST JOURNALISTS IN EUROPE.
THE OFT-SUNG EXPLOITS of the ANCIENT OLYMPIANS become insignificant.
THE HURLING OF THE MASSIVE ROMAN QUOITS,
THE HURLING OF THE MASSIVE ROMAN QUOITS,
THE HURLING OF THE CALEDONIAN SLEDGES,
THE HURLING OF THE CALEDONIAN SLEDGES,
cease to astonish.
THIS FAMOUS AERIAL GYMNAST
HURLS HIMSELF
HURLS HIMSELF
FIFTY-FOUR FEET THROUGH SPACE!
FIFTY-FOUR FEET THROUGH SPACE!
The entertainment commences with the sparkling comedy of THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
GO this morning and secure your seats, for either of the first six nights, at PETERS' MUSIC STORE, No. 198 Broadway. ONE DOLLAR EACH. No extra charge for securing!

LEOTARD—A THOUSAND SMILES
and a million suggestions were created by the appearance on the street of the
LEOTARD DRUM CORPS,
LEOTARD DRUM CORPS,
"drumming up customers." But through all the mirth or cynicism the desired fact becomes patent to the million that the great artist,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
makes his debut on this continent at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY NEXT. This is the fact that requires the DRUMMING, and not the repute of the great gymnast, which is an AXIOM.
The sale of secured seats commences
THIS MORNING, THIS MORNING,
at 9 o'clock, at the Leotard Ticket Office, Peter's music store, No. 198 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.
MISS KELLOGG.
MAX STRAKOSCH..........Director
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Management, encouraged by the great success attendant upon Miss Kellogg's appearance, has decided upon giving
TWO KELLOGG OPERA NIGHTS,
Monday, Oct. 26, and Wednesday, Oct. 28, being positively the last prior to her departure for Boston.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock,
BARBER OF SEVILLE, (entire.)
MISS KELLOGG AS ROSINA.
LOTTI. PETRILLI. COLETTI. FOSSATI.
Musical Director..........SIG. GIORZA
Miss KELLOGG will introduce in the Music Lesson scene "La Giardiniera" Valze, expressly composed for and dedicated to Miss Kellogg by Sig. Giorza.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes, $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20.
Sale of reserved seats at the box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Maccoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, 29th—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
SATURDAY, 31st—Grand Kellogg Farewell Matinee

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE AT 7½.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR
OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe,
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGEAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire strength of the Company.
Subscriptions will be received at the Theatre Francais.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER'S
GRAND CONCERT.
Mr. FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER begs respectfully to announce that having been requested by the undersigned gentlemen and many other personal friends to give a repetition of those of his own compositions which have been already favorably received at the Philharmonic Concerts and Musical Festivals during the past two seasons, that he will give
A GRAND CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
On which occasion he will be assisted by
MADAME RAYMOND RITTER,
and other eminent artists, together with
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND A FULL AND EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
Full particulars will be announced in future advertisements.
JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D.,
President of Vassar College.
Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, Barthold Schlesinger, Esq.; Frederic Kapp, Esq.; Benson J. Lossing, Esq.; Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Dr. Van Norman, Matthew Vassar, Jr., Esq.; Dr. W. B. Eager, Chas. B. Seymour, Esq.; Chas. Kohlsaat, Esq.; Bernard Roelker, Esq.; Nathan Bishop, LL.D.; Dr. Janes, Dr. Ayer, Steinway & Sons, Julius Schuberth, George Schirmer, Jordens & Martens, Frederick W. Christern, Esq., and many others.

FREE EXHIBITION!
PICTURES OF THE WAR.
A free exhibition of the celebrated "Pictures of the War," representing many famous battle scenes, commencing with the "Firing on Sumter," representing the Merrimac and Monitor, Sheridan's Ride, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Farragut in the Masthead, the Surrender at Appomattox, &c., and ending with an emblematical representation of PEACE, will take place at Trenor's Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite the Reservoir, between 41st and 42d sts., on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, and on the afternoons of MONDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Afternoon exhibitions will commence at 3 o'clock. Evening exhibitions at 8. No children admitted unless accompanied by adults. Ladies are invited.
WEDNESDAY EVENING the BOYS IN BLUE are to visit the Paintings.

LECTURES.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.
DR LEMERCIER respectfully invites the medical faculty, professors, clergymen, editors, teachers, and other scientific ladies and gentlemen, to be present at the great hall of the Cooper Union, on MONDAY, Oct. 26, from 7½ to 9 P. M., to examine and hear an explanation of the "CLASTIC MODELS," prepared by the celebrated Dr. Auzoux, of Paris. Admission free. The regular course of lectures will commence the 9th of November next.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The tickets for the course of lectures to be given at Steinway Hall have been sent to the members of the Society, through Hussey's post. If any member has not received his ticket, he can obtain the same by calling upon the Secretary of the Lecture Committee, Mr. F. H. GROSZ, No. 45 Greene-st.
By order of the Lecture Committee,
HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS new lecture, (subject—*Circumstances,*) at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28. Tickets to be had at J. R. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; Foster & Palmer, Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 130 Nassau-st. and No. 15 3d-av.; P. W. Derham, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE, IN BEST PART of Fulton-av., Brooklyn; will be shelved for a good tenant. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE WELL-LIGHTED BUSINESS STAND; basement store, No. 9 Greenwich-av., 60 feet deep, opposite Jefferson Market. MEIGS D. BENNJAMIN, No. 8 East 9th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT Washington, until 1st of June next; beautifully situated; view unsurpassed; within two minutes' walk of station; house of brick, with water and gas throughout; carriage-house and stable attached; time from 30th-st., twenty-five minutes. Apply to VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 939 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., ON REASONAble terms until May next, a partly-furnished house on Orange Mountain, beautifully located near Llewellyn Park. Also, other desirable property at Orange.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

$5,000.—A HOUSE TO LET OR FOR sale—Three-story stone-front first-class dwelling, all improvements, No. 312 East 61st-st., near 2d-av. Apply to the owner on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOTEL TO LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The hotel known as the Brooklyn House, corner of Union-st. and Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, can be had for a term of ten years. Apply to C. HOBBS, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON FULTON-AV., CORNER OF ST. Felix-st., the dwelling part of a large house, suitable for a boarding-house; eighteen rooms, newly painted and papered; range, water, &c. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone corner house, located on Lexington-av., near 54th-st., to a private family from now to May 1, at $350 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1, A COTTAGE house, furnished, at New-Rochelle; rent, $40 per month; to family with children preferred. Inquire of JOSEPH LAMBEN, New-Rochelle.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET LOW, UNtil May next, a well-furnished house, medium size, near depot; gas, water, bath, closets, furnace. Apply to S. B. M. STOKES, No. 34 Wall-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD RENT A furnished house to a party with whom they could board, without other boarders. Terms moderate. Address O., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very fine high-stoop house, elegantly furnished; $600 per month—two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Manager.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
TO NIGHT AND
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
GRAND DUCHESSE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31.
In order to produce
LA BELLE HELENE,
WITH THE NECESSARY COMPLETENESS,
Mr. BATEMAN will be compelled
to defer its revival until
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
when it will be represented with
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND CAST,
surpassing those of any previous
performance of this Opera in America.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for LA BELLE HELENE will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Opera House.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY.
SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES ILLUSTRATED.
The first appearance of the young and talented tragedian
SCOTT-SIDDONS,
will take place at STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 26.
Previous engagements have limited the present season
TO FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, AND
ONE MATINEE.
Seats can be secured at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
H. WERTHEIMBER, Manager.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, OCT. 27.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Seats can be secured now at the Brooklyn Academy.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily in grand theatre; afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock.
Continued and uninterrupted success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. | IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
"The lovers of fun like it.
The lovers of music are pleased with it.
The lovers of beauty grow wild about it."
To be preceded by the amusing prelude of
THE WATER WITCHES.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons,
A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
by the Company. Arrangements have been entered into for
A GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS, together with numerous living human curiosities, which, added to the present attractions of Wood's Museum, render it in all particulars unequaled by individual enterprise in the world. Withal, no advance in prices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
nightly attest the attractiveness and merit of the
RARE COMBINATION
OF EFFECTIVE NOVELTIES
included in the entertainments now offered at this
FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT,
where the presentation of
THE MOST ELEGANT AND REFINED
CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
ever witnessed in any country is being attended with a genuine and complete success
SURPASSING ALL FORMER TRIUMPHS!
THREE CHAMPION RIDERS
appear at every entertainment, viz.:
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES,
WHO ACHIEVES ON A BAREBACK STEED
the most difficult feats, accompanied by other lady riders on a broad saddle of pad.
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION FOUR-HORSE BAREBACK RIDER.
MR. WILLIAM DUTTON,
THE CHALLENGE SOMERSET RIDER.
BRILLIANT ASIATIC PAGEANT,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing all the numerous artists of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10 years, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents.

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
will give performances
TWICE A DAY,
AFTERNOON AT 2½;
NIGHT AT 8.
READ THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTS.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION.
LUCILLE WATSON, THE PEERLESS.
MORZETTA, THE FASCINATING.
THE BELLS, WHO CANNOT BE BEATEN.
THE BUISLAYS, WHO ARE IMMENSE.
THE SHERWOODS, WHO ARE UNSURPASSABLE.
100 STAR PERFORMERS,
who make the
BEST TROUPE EVER IN NEW-YORK.
GRAND PROCESSION ON MONDAY,
or, should the weather be unpropitious on that day, upon the first pleasant one.
Down 34th-st. to 7th-av., 7th-av. to 23d-st., 23d-st. to 4th-av., 4th-av. to 8th-st., 8th-st. to 3d-av., 3d-av. to
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.
NOTICE THE PRICES.
Admission..........50 cents
Children, 10 years and under..........25 cents
Reserved chairs..........75 cents
Children, 10 and under, to reserved chairs..........50 cents

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8,
GRAND CONCERT à la STRAUSS,
which will be the last Concert of the season,
EXCEPT THE SUNDAY CONCERTS,
which will be continued without interruption.
1. March, "Dueppel Storm"..........Piefke
2. Waltz, "Soldiers' Dances"..........Lanner
3. Mazourka, "Fantasie Bluemchen"..........Strauss
4. Polka, schnell, "Jocus"..........Strauss
5. Waltze, "Artist's Life"..........Strauss
6. Polka, "Figaro"..........Strauss
7. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"..........Offenbach
8. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
9. Waltze, "Debatten"..........Strauss
10. Mazourka, "Frauenhers"..........Strauss
11. Polka, "Kreuzfidel"..........Strauss
12. Waltze, "Fantasie Bilder"..........Strauss
13. Polka, "Sounds of Spring"..........Herzog
14. Galop, "Saenger"..........Michaelis
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THE WINTER CONCERTS
will commence immediately after the completion of the extensive alterations now in progress for the Winter season.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 19 East 16th-st.
EARTH AND MAN.
Every evening at 8. Saturday only at 2 in the afternoon.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.,
FOR INSTRUCTION IN
ALL BRANCHES OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Lessons to pupils are given separately. Best method for style and rapid progress.
TERMS—$30 per quarter, admitting to all sections.
DIRECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Mme. GAZZANIGA. Sig. RONCONI. Sig. ALBITES.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK having returned to the City will resume her lessons in singing on the 20th inst., either at her residence No. 4 East 20th-st. or at Chickering's Piano-forte Warerooms No. 11 East 14th-st. Mrs. BOSTWICK will also give lessons to a limited number of pupils at their residence.

DR. MARTIN'S CALISTHENIC, OR new gymnastic classes, meet at the Harvard Rooms every MONDAY and THURSDAY afternoon and evening, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.; a cheap amusement and the most perfect system of exercise for the promotion of health.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS SOCIETY will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
By order D. V. FREEMAN, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.
N. B. Members are urgently requested to attend. Matters of the utmost importance to all liquor dealers require our immediate attention.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M., at the school-room of the Church of the Holy Communion.
T. W. OGDEN, Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at....8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS, or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

VON ETTY'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 681 6th-av., corner 39th-st., and Plimpton's Building, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Classes now open. Ladies' and gents' evening class from 8 to 10 P. M.; for children from 4 to 6 P. M. Send for circular to the Professor's residence, No. 557 6th-av.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., class Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, children and ladies; Tuesday and Friday evenings, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners for the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, No. 19 Chatham-st., (*Daily News* Building,) until SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1868, when the same will be publicly opened, for the paving of the interior of the said market and the sidewalks adjoining. The pavement to be laid shall be the best composition or other pavement, which shall be determined by the said Board. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said proposals, if deemed for the best interests of the Corporation of the City of New-York.
EDWD. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,
Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
JOHNSTON BUILDING, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of David Groesbeck & Co.
W. W. EVERETT.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BILLIARD-TABLES, as good as new; will be sold cheap if called for this week. No. 371 Grand-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 9. Throngs turned away.
251st to 258th PERFORMANCE
of G. L. Fox's Reconstructed Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
Fairy Marvels. | New Ballets. | Grand Ballets.
Fairy Enchantments. | | Witty Burlesque.
Comic Tricks. | | Gorgeous Spectacle
G. K. Fox..........Pantaloon | F. Lacy..........Harlequin
Mrs. C. Edmonds..Romance | Millie Sackett..Burlesque
H. D. MATINEES 1½ Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with H. J. Byron, Esq., for the production of his last original drama, (now playing in London with the most triumphant success,) entitled the
LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, having been some time in preparation, will be produced
ON MONDAY, Oct. 26.
WITH
New scenery......by......Messrs. Isherwood and Evans
Mechanical effects..........by..........Mr. H. Bute
Original music..........by......Mr. Thomas Baker
Appointments..........by..........Mr. J. Timone
Costumes......by......Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
AND
FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
A party by the name of Johnson......Mr. J. W. Wallack
Robert Redburn, an adventurer......Mr. Chas. Fisher
Jellick..........Mr. Geo. Holland
Spotty, a waif and stray..........Mr. A. W. Young
Ned Clayton, a young engineer..........Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Danville, of Danville, Clithord & Co.
Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Kirby, a yeoman..........Mr. G. F. Browne
Milder..........Mr. J. L. Matthews
Sergeant Donovan, a detective......Mr. J. W. Leonard
Kitely, a policeman..........Mr. J. T. Ward
Phil Andrews..........Mr. E. Oosha
Postboy..........Mr. J. Ourra
Ruth Kirby, the Lancashire Lass....Miss Rose Eytinge
Kate Garston..........Mrs. Clara Jennings
Fanny Danville..........Mrs. Sedley Brown
ACT I.
Scene 1—Road to Fernleigh Farm.
Scene 2—Lancashire Farm-house
A supposed lapse of two years.
ACT II.
Scene 1—Robert Redburn's office.
Scene 2—Drawing-room at Mr. Danville's
ACT III.
Scene 1—On the way to the landing-stage at Liverpool.
Scene 2—The old pier at Egremont.
The night boat
ACT IV.
Scene 1—Room in Kirby's Farm-house.
Scene 2—The Lock-up
A supposed interval of five years.
ACT V.
Scene—An Australian Sheep-farm.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1868,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear in Judge Conrad's powerful and romantic tragedy of
JACK CADE,
supported by a superior cast.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY, JACK CADE.
FRIDAY, DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, MATILDA HERON
AS CAMILLE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST WEEK OF NO THOROUGHFARE.
THRICE MARRIED.
MR. FLORENCE IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MRS. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY—MRS. FLORENCE'S ONLY BENEFIT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last six nights of the grand spectacle of the CRIMSON SHIELD. Last six nights of the great French CANCAN. Grand MATINEE on SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Seventh and most positively last week of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
OR LE GRANDE DOCTERESSE,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its great success, to give place to an original burlesque,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, SEYMOUR, EPH HORN,
Hogan, Hughes, Dempster, Rockefeller, Henry, Gries
DAN BRYANT. CAPT. JINKS. DAN BRYANT
Challenge Dance, Tinpanonion, Grecian Bend, Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, M.D. BRYANT'S

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. | LEON'S GRAND DUTCH "S." "At Home" every evening. | LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
LEON'S ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE.
THEO. THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND GALA CONCERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.
Celebrated
PIANOS
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
No. 45 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their room with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 648 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT AND RICHLY CARVED 7⅓-octave rosewood Pianoforte for sale; magnificently finished, with four round corners, rich carved legs, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass, most celebrated City makers, with warranty for five years is one of the richest toned pianos to be found and will be sold at half price for cash, at BATTERSON'S storage-rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Apply from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A COMPETENT TEACHER (LADY) WILL take four or five pupils for piano-forte at her own or pupil's residence, at $10 per quarter, if immediate application is made, personally or by note, to TEACHER, No. 690 6th-av., near 39th-st. N. B.—Most unexceptionable reference given.

A'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are in the very foremost rank. Their instruments, for power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and great durability, are eminently the first in America.

A CASH SACRIFICE.—A MAGNIFICENT (Chickering) 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; four round corners; finished back; all the modern improvements; original price $650; for less than half; also guaranteed. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 113 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP MISSOURI.

The steamship *Missouri*, which left Havana Oct. 17 and touched subsequently at Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. From Cuba to Nassau the *Missouri* had strong easterly gales, and afterward encountered fierce northers. Her obliging Purser will accept our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Public Sentiment in Regard to the Revolution—Gov. Lersundi to the Citizens and Army—The Slavery Question—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

So far, the important events transpiring in the mother country have caused no interruption in the quiet routine of official and general business in this city, and beyond some puerile attempts to deface the statue of the Queen in the park, there has been no revolutionary demonstration. With Micawber-like serenity the people generally await the evolution of events, and, indeed, most of them, as long as their pockets are undisturbed, care very little about the matter.

Some curiosity was felt as to what course the Captain-General would adopt. Known to be a staunch Royalist, and one of the pillars of the Spanish throne, a few of those unfriendly to him, expressed apprehension that he would refuse to acknowledge the new authorities at Madrid. On the 11th inst., he published the following address:

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba:

INHABITANTS OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA: Now, at the head of the Government and administration of this Province, and guardian of your social interests, I comply with necessity, and fulfill a great duty in addressing you to-day.

With astonishing rapidity grave events have occurred in the mother country. The ocean intervening, telegraphic communication—with all its deficiencies and inconveniences—is the only means we have of learning the progress of events; and in making known to you a few days since the intelligence received by that channel, I told you in an official manner that which you may regard as certain. Now I have to inform you, in addition, that a profound political commotion has quickly resulted in the departure from Spanish soil of the august lady who ruled its destinies; and that a Provisional Government has been constituted, of which the Duke DE LA TORRE is the leader. I am unable officially to say more at present with respect to the state of affairs.

I do not pass judgment upon them, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, nor is that the duty incumbent upon me at this time as the first authority of the Island. Neither would it, perhaps, be the most opportune time to investigate them, because it would be necessary to resort to argument, and reason does not discriminate when ruled by the excitement of sentiment. My duty is different at present. As the representative of the Spanish Government in this Province it concerns me now to watch the great interests which are confided to me, and in my solicitude for your welfare to rely on your unfailing patriotism that you will await quietly and peacefully the solution of this great crisis. In times like these patriotism alone saves nations as well as individuals, and I believe that your hearts, beating like my own with loyal Spanish blood, look above all other interests, however high and respectable they may be, to the highest of all in the political sphere, which is the preservation of order and respect for laws, and the safety and integrity of the country.

Yes, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, if my judgment is depressed in presence of the magnitude of events, my heart does not fail me, because it is animated by the sacred fire of love for my country, on whose altars in times like these should be lain not only the narrow aspirations of party interest, but even the more legitimate influences of personal attachment. Let us await the future, then, quietly and peaceably; events will move to a conclusion, and whatever that may be let it come when we are tranquil and faithful to the sacred interests which unite us to our beloved Spain.

Do not admit the least suspicion that an unpremeditated act of the Spanish nation is about to disturb you in the peace which you enjoy, or lay hands upon your most cherished objects, to lead you into the labyrinth of intestine discord, and the ruin of your future. Let us remember that Divine Providence has ever been mindful of us, as history teaches you. If Spain has sometimes appeared unfortunate she was ever the type of heroic virtue, of profound wisdom and unbroken faith in her destiny. Do not doubt that from her will come the solution best suited to your interests, which are the interests of the whole country.

In the meantime I expect from you the tranquility of prudence and of hope; and my heart tells me that I do not deceive myself in relying on your civic virtues, so often illustrated, and on your ever faithful adherence, as you may at the same time rely on the support, the vigilance, and the inflexible firmness of your Captain-General and Superior Civil Governor.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

HAVANA, Oct. 11, 1868.

At the same time the following general order was issued to the army, for the troops here are in an excellent state of discipline, and in case of emergency would no doubt prove efficient:

GENERAL ORDER, Oct. 11, 1868.—Soldiers, Militia and Volunteers: Grave events and events of perhaps unprecedented importance have occurred in the metropolis, but, fortunately, at present complete material tranquillity reigns throughout the Peninsula.

Under such circumstances you will only remember that you are Spanish soldiers, that the country has confided to our loyalty and care the peace and integrity of this territory of the Spanish nation and the support and protection of its honorable and industrious inhabitants. And if any one should attempt to sway you from your allegiance to such cherished objects, I expect that your duty will be faithfully discharged, as will be that of your Captain-General.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

DISTURBANCE AT MANZANILLO.

Notice has already been forwarded of the feeble attempt at revolt in the vicinity of Manzanillo. No one here knows what was the object of the movement, and it is highly probable that the actors themselves had no very clear idea on the subject. The following was published, by order of the Captain-General, on the 13th:

Superior Civil Government of the Ever-faithful Island of Cuba:

According to official telegrams, there was a revolt on the 10th inst. of a party of country people in Yara, in the jurisdiction of Manzanilla; but as yet the chief, as well as the designs of the insurgents, are unknown. It is supposed that bandits driven from other districts have joined them. The importance of the movement, however, cannot be very great, for the day before yesterday they were met by a small detachment sent against them from Bayamo, and after exchanging a few shots fled from the field, leaving—no doubt in order more effectually to conceal themselves—five fowling-pieces, one blunderbuss, four knives, a lance, ten horses with saddles or pack-saddles, and one man killed. From Cuba and other points of the island a considerable force of the army is already assembled to exterminate quickly the band of outlaws, in order that the neighboring jurisdictions may not follow this scandalous example, which is particularly criminal because occurring at a time when the highest interest of the Island is the preservation of order, to avoid compromising objects of immense social importance.

Upon the criminals who may be captured, and who, according to the proclamation published, are under the jurisdiction of the military, the inexorable weight of justice will soon fall. In the remainder of the island perfect tranquility prevails.

END OF THE PORTO RICO REVOLT.

The revolt in Porto Rico, of which you have been already advised by telegraph, appears from more full accounts to have been equally aimless and ill-concerted. It could not have been the result of a knowledge of the revolution in Spain, as no one was aware of the uprising at that time. It was probably the result of a contagion spreading from some of the neighboring places near that are in a chronic state of revolution. Some Venezuelans figured in it as leaders. Among the prisoners are the two brothers of Don MANUEL ROJAS, the recognized Chief of this affair.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

There is no doubt entertained here that some speedy action on the subject of slavery will result from the change in the Government of Spain. Opinions on this subject here are governed as they have been elsewhere, by what people believe to be their own interests. The owners of slaves hope that time enough will be left them to perfect some other labor system. On the other hand, those who hold no property of the kind can afford to indulge in any amount of "hifalutin" and sickly sentimentality on the subject of the African "man and brother."

PERSONAL.

Dr. CORNELIUS VAN WYCK, formerly an eminent physician of Philadelphia, but for the last fifteen years a resident of Cardenas, died there on the 14th inst. OBSERVADER.

MEXICO.

Robberies—Execution of Bandits—Vera Cruz Insurgents to be Tried—Discovery of Gold Mines—Disturbances in Tampico—New Road Between Monterey and Matamoras—Capture of Honerato Dominguez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1868.

The news from the interior is of little interest. From the newspapers and other sources the following items are gathered:

PUEBLA.

At Mipillas, in the District of Zacatlan, a carrier had been robbed by highwaymen of four dozen shawls. The same day JOSE MARIA CORTES, IGNACIO IBARRA and JOSE ANTONIO CORTES were arrested and the stolen property was found in their possession.

In Toposcuantia another band attacked the house of D. GERONIMO MORALES, and maltreated his wife and daughter. The neighbors hastened to the assistance of the family and arrested the bandit TOMAS CORTES, who was tried and executed with JOSE MARIA CORTES.

The Government has caused the arrest at Puebla of JUAN CRUZ ORONOS, Ex-Coronel, of the Imperial Army.

Lieut.-Col. LARRAJOITE is the fiscal officer charged with the prosecution of the prisoners captured in the Prietos revolt. Their case will shortly be disposed of by a Court-martial.

The widow of Gen. PATONI has brought a formal accusation against Gen. BENIGNO CANTO, the alleged assassin of her husband.

It is reported that rich gold placers have been discovered in the District of Gaudaleazar.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

The troops that marched from San Luis for Monterey are under the command of Col. MONTESINOS. IRENCO PAZ is still a prisoner, and is to be tried for complicity in the revolt in Sinaloa. Col. JOSE MERINO has been appointed by the Government Sub-Inspector of the military colonies to be established in the State of Chihuahua.

TAMPICO.

Serious disturbances have occurred in this State. A force of insurgents, under BRANLIO VARGOS, attacked a detachment of Government troops on the march from Tula to Victoria. The insurgents, however, were defeated, with a loss of twenty killed.

A party under BRAJANOS murdered ZEFERINO GARZA, the brother of the Governor, and the father of a large family. The party was subsequently routed, and BRAJANOS wounded in a fight with the Government troops at Prosas.

SINALOA.

D. MANUEL PEREZ, Commandant at Mazatlan, had been arrested for sedition.

NEW-LEON.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Monterey and Matamoras, and the completion of a turnpike road between the two places is occupying the attention of the citizens.

A dispatch was received here yesterday from the capital announcing the capture of HONORATO DOMINGUEZ, and asking what disposition should be made of him.

The Governor requested that he be sent here under a safe escort, to be tried for his late attempt to overthrow the Government of the State.

The Governor of Durango communicates to the Governor of Zacatecas that Gen. CONTO is closely guarded to await the issue of the charges against him for the murder of Gen. PATONI.

HAYTI.

Dissentions Among the Cacos—Four Presidents in the Field—Salnave's Chances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

Intelligence from Port-au-Prince to the 5th inst., represents that on the 22d of September Gen. DOMINGUEZ was proclaimed President at Miragoane, and that toward the same time NISSAGE SAGEL was so honored at St. Marc, and one REBECCA at Jacmel. So there are now four claimants in the field. But SALNAVE having nine points of the law on his side has decidedly the advantage over all others, and appears to be disposed to make the most of it. On the 1st inst. he was at Petet Goave, where he was received and entertained with all the honors—salutes, *Te Deum*, &c.

On the 28th the revolutionists made an attack upon Gonaives which was defended by the "invincible" VICTORIA CHEVALLIER with so much determination that the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss. SALNAVE is making use of his naval force with great advantage.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—Account of its Origin and Early History—The Celebration Yesterday.

Yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, was commemorated with appropriate services, beginning at an early hour in the morning and continuing, with brief intervals, throughout the day and evening. The celebration derived additional interest from the fact that this venerable church was the first one established by the Methodist denomination in America, and is, therefore, preëminently endeared to the disciples of the Wesleys on this side of the Atlantic, whose numbers to-day in the United States comprise more than one-fifteenth of the aggregate population of the land. It may be of interest to many of the TIMES readers to know the origin of this memorable church, and we therefore present the following notable features of its earliest history: In the year 1760 PHILIP EMBURY, a lay preacher, of Irish birth, and a communicant of the "Wesleyan Society," came to America and settled in this City, where for several years he plied his trade as a carpenter. In October, 1766, his cousin, Mrs. BARBARA HECK, prevailed upon him by her entreaties to commence preaching the Gospel among a little company of immigrants from the same country, and this he did in the kitchen of his humble dwelling in "Barrack-street," near the site of the present City Hall. At the first meeting there were but five persons present—the minister, BARBARA HECK and her husband PAUL, JOHN LAWRENCE, (his "hired man,") and BETTY, a colored servant. They soon afterward removed to a "sail-loft, in "Horse-and-Cart-street," now No. 120 William-street. The building which contained this "loft" was not demolished until about fourteen years ago. In the early part of the year 1768 it was resolved, after much deliberation and prayer, to erect a Methodist "meeting-house," and the following call was there upon issued:

"A number of persons desirous to worship God in spirit and in truth, commonly called Methodists, under the direction of Rev. Mr. JOHN WESLEY, whom it is evident God has been pleased to bless in their meetings in New-York, thinking it would be more to the glory of God and the good of souls had they a more convenient place to meet in, where the Gospel of Jesus Christ might be preached without distinction of sects or parties: and as PHILIP EMBURY is a member and helper in the Gospel, they humbly beg the assistance of Christian friends, in order to enable them to build a small house for that purpose, not doubting but the God of all consolation will abundantly bless all such as are willing to contribute to the same."

The first name on the subscription paper was that of Capt. THOMAS WEBB, who gave the largest sum, viz., $75. The number of names on the paper was about 250; the smallest sum was 12½ cents. Total subscribed, $1,045 43. A lot was leased on Golden Hill, now John-street, in 1768, and purchased in 1770. The building was dedicated Oct. 30, 1768, by PHILIP EMBURY, his text on the occasion being Hosea x., 12. Its first name was "Wesley Chapel." EMBURY worked upon the building with his own hands, and BARBARA HECK, besides soliciting money for it, assisted in the whitewashing of the walls. At that time this City and Province were under British rule, having been surrendered by the Dutch some four years previous. The population was about 18,000, and there were but thirteen churches in the City at the time. The deed of the lot was made by JOSEPH FORBES to "RICHARD BOARDMAN and JOSEPH PILMOOR, ministers; WM. LUPTON, merchant; THOS. WEBB, gentleman; JOHN SOUTHWELL, merchant; HENRY NEWTON, shop-keeper, and JAS. JARVIS, hatter, all of New-York, Trustees." The chapel was sixty by forty-two feet in dimensions, and was constructed of stone, faced with plaster. Its internal arrangements were long unfinished. At the dedication there were no stairs or breast-work to the galleries, the galleries being reached by a rude ladder. The seats even on the main floor had no backs, nor was there any vestry or class-room. The parsonage was an unpretentious wooden building, with a narrow stoop in front, adjoining the church. It was built in 1770, and furnished by the ladies with the following articles, according to the musty records:

"Purchased: Bedstead and sofa, cost $5; feather bed, bolster and pillow (67 pounds at 29 cents,) $19 43; small furniture, 82½ cents; 11 yards sheeting for a pair of sheets, $3.82; one pair new sheets, $2 50; one pair blankets, $3 50; sauce-pan, 87½ cts.; plates, 94 cts.; nap-cloth and tape, 69 cts.; total, $38 13. Borrowed: Five chairs, three tables, one pair andirons, two iron pots, five pictures, one shaving dish, one set bed-curtains, one small looking-glass, two blankets, two green window-curtains, four teaspoons. Donated: One gridiron, one pair bellows, six china cups and saucers, six soup-plates, two tin cups, one bread-basket, one tea-chest and canisters, one wash-basin and bottle, one sauce-boat, six cream-colored plates, two dishes, three wine-glasses, two cruets, six table-cloths, three towels, three burnt china plates, two burnt china cups, four silver teaspoons, six knives and forks, one copper tea-kettle, one knife-box, one bed-quilt, two pillow-cases, one bedspread, one Windsor chair and cushion, one red rug, four pictures."

The donations were from seventeen persons. A small but useful library was also furnished. The first sexton of the church was a colored man, named JOHN MURPHY. His salary is not known; but that of his successor, a year later, was $45 63. There were also several other colored persons embraced in the membership. The first ministerial donation was made Oct. 17, 1769, to Mr. EMBURY and Mr. WILLIAMS, and consisted of "Three pairs of stockings, at $1 15 a pair." At the same time the officers of the church gave Mr. EMBURY "£10 in cash, to buy clothes therewith." The remaining contributions for the year toward preachers' support were so trifling in the aggregate, that the mention of them would only create a smile of incredulity when contrasted with the munificent salaries of our day. In the lecture-room of the present church, in John-street, is "Wesley's clock," which was early placed in the first "chapel," and has long been regarded as the first Methodist clock in America. On it are inscribed the words, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." The clock, though running for nearly a century, still keeps good time. The conveniences of gas-lighting were, of course, unknown at that time, and we find therefore among the expenses of the first year an item of $152 58 for candles. On the 4th of January, 1818, a new structure was dedicated; and in 1841 the second edifice was replaced by the one at present occupied, which was formally dedicated on the 27th of April of that year.

The services of yesterday commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a "love feast," or a meeting for the relation of personal religious experience. The building was densely thronged, so that there was not even standing room at times, the aisles, stairways, and even the vestibule being occupied. The assemblage was made up of present and former ministers and members of the congregation, many of them being aged persons with gray hairs and feeble steps. One gentleman present, a Mr. WEBSTER, is more than 100 years old. Among the leading clergymen present were Revs. Bishop JANES; H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder; E. L. JANES; FITCH REED; W. H. NORRIS, JESSE T. PECK, JULIUS FIELD, JOHN SEYES, United States Consul to Liberia, and President ROBERTS, of the Liberian Republic. The venerable Father REYNOLDS was also present. Shortly after 10 o'clock Rev. Mr. PEASE announced a hymn specially written for the occasion by Miss FANNY CROSBY, a member of the congregation. Prayer was then offered by Rev. JULIUS FIELD, after which another hymn was sung, and then scripture selections were read by Mr. REYNOLDS.

Rev. WM. H. DE PUY, the present pastor of the Church, then offered a few remarks explanatory of the object of the gathering, and reviewed at length the history of the John-street Church since its organization, and concluded by acknowledging the mightier agency of God in the marvelous works that had been wrought in this place.

Bishop JANES then preached the centennial sermon, choosing for his text these words:

"I will wash mine hands in innocency: So will I compass thine altar, O Lord: that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honor dwelleth." (Psalm xxvi., 6-8 verse.

The book from which the Bishop read his text was the one from which PHILIP EMBURY preached the first dedication sermon, a century ago. It was printed in the year 1,611, and is in a remarkably good state of preservation. After presenting a clear exposition of the text, the reverend speaker proceeded to expatiate upon the lessons of the hour. The Great Head of the Church himself had said to his disciples, "Ye are the light of the world, the salt of the earth," illuminating the dark places of this world and seasoning that which had by sin lost its divine flavor. It was not enough that we should be saved ourselves from sin and the wrath to come, but we should also endeavor to save others. It was questionable, he said, if one could really be a Christian and not feel inspired to make some effort for the salvation of his fellow-beings. One of the strongest elements of power in the Methodist Church had been its open profession of faith, and it was to hoped that it would never give up that peculiar time-honored practice. Besides following the practice of speaking for Christ on all proper occasions, the Christian should do all in his power to spread a knowledge of the marvelous works of God in providing the means of salvation for the whole race. To this end he should give his personal services. The Sabbath school is one of the richest opportunities for such work, and he prayed that the day might soon come when we should see the manhood and womanhood of our Church engaged in such places instructing the youth. Another instrumentality is the prayer-meeting in the houses of the laity. These meetings are less frequent than they used to be, which was not right. Every church in this City that has a pastor should have at least twenty such meetings every week, Winter and Summer. Then the Christian should contribute toward sending missionaries to the dark quarters of the globe to teach men God's precious truth. The Christian community should give all their sympathy and prayers to the aid of these works, and God should be besought to send more laborers with the harvest, young men especially, to preach the Gospel of Christ to a lost world. All these duties should be to us what they were to the Psalmist—pleasures. In conclusion he spoke of the remarkable history of the John-street Church, saying that EMBURY's text at the dedication, one hundred years ago: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow-ground, for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and reign righteousness upon you"—was a literal and singular prophecy of the career of God's people in this place. Methodism had grown from feebleness to immeasurable strength, and to-day there was scarcely a nation on the globe where the "Old Church" was not known. Methodism in this City had more than kept pace with the progress of the population, and if it should be as successful throughout the world in the coming half-century as it has been in the past, it would evangelize the whole race. In this City one hundred years ago there were but twelve to fifteen Methodists in a population of about 20,000, and to-day there are 14,000 Methodists in a population of 900,000, a great proportionate increase.

When the Bishop had ceased speaking Mr. DE PUY presented some interesting statistics concerning the growth and progress of the general Methodist Church during the period of its existence, and concluded by saying that John-street Church desired to-day to raise money enough to pay off a debt of $3,000 incurred recently in altering and refitting the building. The appeal was strenuously seconded by Rev. Mr. PECK, and after a plate collection had been taken subscriptions were also received, which were continued throughout the day.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there was a reunion meeting, over which Bishop JANES presided. Addresses of a congratulatory character were made by the Chairman, and also by Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, President ROBERTS, of the Republic of Liberia, and Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Dr. FITCH REED, and others. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a prayer meeting, followed at 7 o'clock by a sermon delivered by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., of Albany, and the Doxology and Benediction brought the memorable services to a close. All of the meetings were fully attended. The present official Board of the Church consists of the following-named gentleman: Messrs. Luke Sharp, Benjamin F. Weymouth, John A. Currier, Charles Ferguson, John H. Denniston, Charles H. Applegate, Edward Allen, William Collins, John Bentley, Isaac G. Worrell, James Wright, and George Spurling.

The Evangelization of Spain.

The members of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society and American and Foreign Christian Union, with their friends, assembled last evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, to take measures toward encouraging and forwarding the work of evangelizing Spain—or in other words, to endeavor to convert the people of that nation from the Catholic faith, or no faith, to that of Protestantism, by sending the Bible, religious tracts and Christian laborers among them. A large audience was present, among whom were many of our most prominent and influential citizens.

Dr. DEWITT said the occasion which had brought them together was deeply interesting. God, in his providence, through the developments of science, was bringing the world closer together, as He was also uniting, in a moral point of view, the nations of the earth—among them Spain and the South American States, so long wrapped in darkness and slavish bigotry.

After a hymn, reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Bishop JANES, Dr. PRIME, of this City, addressed the assemblage, depicting in chaste and eloquent language the charm and beauty of the climate and scenery of sunny Spain, and contrasting with it the moral darkness and bigotry which for centuries had cursed that land. The throne of despotism, he said, has at last crumbled and crashed to earth; she who sat on it is an exile, and liberty and freedom of conscience dawn on the land, exhibiting a moral field already ripe unto the harvest. The first message which greets us from the revolutionary Government is the declaration of religious freedom and free education. The Bible and Tract Societies have their publications in the language of that people already awaiting transmission to them, and the united Societies under whose auspices the meeting was held are eager to avail themselves of the auspicious occasion now presented for active Christian labor in Spain, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to spread among them the light of the pure Gospel of the Son of God.

Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, followed in a brief but forcible and eloquent address, in which he exhibited much of the warmth and earnestness of former days. This, he said, was peculiarly an era of earthquakes, not only in the physical but also in the moral world. There were earthquakes in other times, among the most remarkable of which was that at Philippi, when the prison doors of the Apostles were opened and their chains shaken off. So to-day a political earthquake in Spain has thrown open the doors of that great moral and religious prison-house, in which, for centuries, fifteen millions have been enslaved. He urged, in conclusion, not only the expediency, but the imperative duty of our Christian societies and people to improve the opportunity presented, to send religious instruction to the Spanish people.

The venerable Bishop was followed by Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, who enforced the necessity of taking immediate advantage of the opportunity presented to send the Bible into Spain, so that in the event of any political reaction, the truth might have so deep a root as to be beyond the power of destruction. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. ROBINSON, American Consul to Spain, and others, and resolutions adopted expressing joy in the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, ever the enemies of political and religious liberty, tendering sympathy and congratulations to the scattered Christians of the nation, (three thousand of whom are known to be in the City of Seville,) who never can worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, with no one to make them afraid, and declaring it a duty to exert every means to furnish the Bible to the people of Spain, and disseminate among them the sacred principles of religious truth.

Grace Chapel—Sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, preached a sermon to young men at Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, taking as his text the thirtieth verse of the twenty-third chapter of Exodus:

"By little and little I will drive them out before thee, until thou be increased and inherit the land."

The Bishop, after explaining the circumstances under which the promise was uttered, said that the words "by little and little" contained a lesson which all would do well to heed. By little and little the seed became a tree; by little and little the microscopic insect, working at the bottom of the tropic seas, formed the reefs on which navies were wrecked; by little and little the child, now so feeble that a breath might waft away its life, became a man and rose perhaps to the highest honors of the State. He brought his hearers to think well on the great lesson inculcated in the few and simple words of the text, and to remember that by little and little they were either approaching the Kingdom of God or receding from it. The Bishop proceeded to illustrate his text by many familiar examples, and then spoke of the importance of an abiding and child-like faith in Christ. Not long ago, he said, he was lost on a Western prairie. The thermometer was thirty degrees below zero. On his right hand was no habitation for two hundred miles. On his left was a house about fifteen miles off. The terrible desolation and sinking of the soul which he felt none, he said, could know but those who had been similarly circumstanced. Had at that time one of the border men appeared and said, "Bishop, I will lead you home, for I know the way," he would have rushed to him and followed his guidance as implicitly as would a little child. Just so must we trust in Christ; just so must we follow His guidance and have no will but His.

At the conclusion of his sermon, the Bishop said that in relation to the Indian Missions he had but to relate one anecdote. When traveling near the headwaters of the Mississippi he heard his Indian guide and a wild Indian conversing. The wild Indian wanted to know the difference between the "Great Medicine" and the Christian religion. "We dance," he said, "and paint our faces, but when its all over we know no more and feel no better than before." The guide told him that if he would place his faith in God he would find a trail which would lead him to the Heavenly Kingdom. The Christian religion, he said, was constantly calling men to Christ's Kingdom, and beckoning them forward on the road. That was the difference between the two.

Consecration of a Bishop at Grace Church.

At Grace Church, yesterday, the ceremony of consecrating a Bishop according to the imposing ritual of the Episcopal Church, was witnessed by a large congregation. The divine who received the Episcopal robes was Rev. Dr. CHARLES FRANKLIN ROBERTSON, S. T. D., who was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, last September. The services commenced at 10:30 o'clock, and were prolonged nearly three hours. Several of the extreme ritualistic forms were dispensed with, such as the processional and the antiphonal. The venerable Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, was the presiding Bishop. Among the prelates assisting in the consecration were Bishops MCCOSKREY, of Michigan; JOHNS, of Virginia; LEE, of Iowa; POTTER, of New-York, and LAY, of Arkansas, besides several of the reverend clergy, who appeared in full vestments. Morning prayers were first repeated by Rev. Messrs. MIDDLETON, of Connecticut, CORBETT, of Illinois, and TUSTIN, of Wisconsin, after which followed the ante-communion service. This was conducted by Bishops MCCOSKREY, LAY, JOHNS and LEE. Next came the presentation of testimonials, showing that Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON had been duly and properly elected Bishop of Missouri, which were read by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Connecticut, Secretary of the House of Deputies, and Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, also Secretary and Rector of Grace Church. Subsequently a sermon was preached by Bishop LAY, whose text was taken from the First Epistle of St. Peter, 1st chapter, 5th verse: "And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." The Bishop elect was admonished to follow the example of Christ in his sacred teachings; to consult and inspire his clerical brethren; to devoutly look after the spiritual welfare of his parishioners; doing these precious duties, he would receive a crowning and eternal reward. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON was invested with his rochet, and was then presented by Bishops POTTER and JOHNS to the presiding Bishop for consecration. After the administering of the prescribed oath, followed by the reading of the litany and other services, the Bishop elect was invested with his Episcopal habit by Rev. Drs. BERKELEY and CORBYN, of Missouri. This was followed by the imposition of hands by all six Bishops.

The service included the Communion, and terminated with the Benediction. Appropriate hymns were sung during the ceremony. The newly ordained Bishop is a graduate of the Theological Seminary of this City, and has heretofore been connected with the Church of this State, being located at Malone.

Morning Star Sunday School.

The interest manifested by the public in this new missionary enterprise remains unabated. The beautiful hall in Pike's Opera House was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon by an intelligent and attentive audience, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. GANSE, BUCKLAND, LEVI, TAYLOR, BALAN and GOSS. These gentlemen, all well known as prominent workers in the Sunday-school cause, expressed great satisfaction at the unparalleled success of the new enterprise, and promised it their hearty coöperation.

The addresses were sparkling with enthusiasm, the singing was animated, and the large number of children already gathered into the school paid eager attention to the exercises and appeared delighted with their pleasant surroundings.

The Superintendent, Dr. PERRY, and his able corps of assistants, deserve to be congratulated upon the complete success of their praiseworthy efforts. We understand that these exercises will be continued next Sunday, at 2 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and other eminent speakers are expected to deliver addresses.

FIRES.

Extensive Fire at Hunter's Point—Damage $150,000—Two Lives Supposed to be Lost.

About 11 o'clock last night a brig lying at the Hunter's Point Ferry caught fire in the hold, as is supposed, from a lighted match dropped in the hold. The vessel was laden with 903 barrels of petroleum oil, which soon caught fire, and a terrific explosion was the result, when two of the four men belonging on board were blown ashore, and sustained severe injuries. The other two hands were also blown overboard, and they are supposed to have been drowned, as no trace of them was found up to 1 o'clock this morning. The explosion of the oil on board the brig caused the flames to extend themselves to the sheds on shore, and as there were 9,500 more barrels of petroleum stored beneath them, the fire became an extensive and disastrous one. The ferry-boats *Ravenswood* and *Kings County*, with the Metropolitan Police-boat, were at the scene of the fire at an early hour, and directed several powerful streams, from their stationary pumps, on the flames, with but little effect, however, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials and stock lying within the grasp of the fiery element. The result was that the entire range of sheds, owned by Messrs. WARREN, ROCKWOOD, KELLY, ROCKWELL & DEVOE, and others, were soon destroyed by the flames, and the oil continued to burn until the hour of going to press, with great fierceness and a steady and luminous glare. The aggregate loss occasioned by this fire is roughly estimated at present at $150,000, possibly covered by insurance. The flames extended their ravages over the ground between Second and Fifth streets, and West-avenue and the river front. The details of the fire-losses could not be obtained, owing to the distance and late hour.

Fire in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn—Three Persons Seriously Burned and one Dangerously Injured.

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cellar of the grocery store and dwelling corner of Wythe-avenue and Clymer-street, Eastern District, and the flames rushed with such rapidity to the upper stories that the occupants were unable to escape down stairs. Fortunately the members of No. 13 Engine were promptly at the scene, and by their heroic exertions rescued from immediate death all those who were screaming for succor. But PETER TURZEN, his wife and child, occupying the second story, were terribly burned. They were sent to the City Hospital by Capt. WOGLOM, after having been attended by Dr. NORTH. Their recovery is doubtful. A Mrs. LITTLE jumped from the third story and sustained injuries which are probably fatal. Origin of the fire unknown. Loss $1,000.

Fire in North Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D.—Narrow Escape.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story frame building No. 169 North Second-street, E. D., owned by Mrs. MARY J. ROPER. The first and second floors were occupied by Mr. HARTILL as a machine shop, and the third floor by Mr. MCCORMACK as a patent skate factory. The building was damaged to the amount of $500; insured for $200. Mr. HARTILL's loss on tools and patterns is estimated at $1,000; no insurance. Mr. MCCORMACK's loss is slight. An old man named ENNIS GUNN was asleep in the building when the fire broke out, and the flames spread so rapidly that he barely escaped with his life, receiving severe burns.

The Alleged Abduction of Miss Kelly—A Correction.

In a portion of our edition yesterday, a paragraph appeared to the effect that a Mrs. KELLY, of No. 119 Greenwich-avenue, had called at Police Headquarters after midnight of Saturday and stated that a Mr. BECKWITH had abducted her daughter, MARY ANN. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. KELLY sent our reporter the following card:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.

In the case of the alleged abduction of my daughter, reported in your paper of this morning, I have to say that she left my house with Miss STEWART and Mr. BECKWITH with my consent. After her departure a gentleman made certain representations to me that alarmed me, and induced me to go with him to Police Headquarters, where I reported the facts. On investigation I find that Mr. BECKWITH had returned the ladies to their respective houses, and I acquit him of any evil designs in the premises.

Mrs. J. KELLY.

[The statement which appeared in the TIMES was simply what Mrs. KELLY said on Saturday night to the representatives of the Press.—TIMES REPORTER.]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 27 Depeyster-street, occupied by HENRY EGGER, cigar-box maker. The flames occasioned only slight damage, as they were extinguished by the Police.....At 4 P. M. a fire broke out in the rear two-story brick building, No. 323 Delancey-street, occupied by JAS. COYLE as a stable and hay-loft. A damage of $500 to stock was the result, covered by an insurance of $600 in the Park. Four horses and a goat, valued at $60, were suffocated by the flames. The two-story brick building, No. 325, occupied as a stable by WILLARD ROBBINS, was also damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $2,500 in the State.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—JAMES GOUGH, of No. 99 West Houston-street, was arrested by the Eighth Ward Police, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and two diamonds, valued at $230, from MARY LOUISA FERRON, of No. 101 Bleecker-street. The prisoner entered the house under pretence of information, and stole the jewelry while the lady's back was turned. The gold watch was recovered, and the prisoner was held for examination.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Vickers, of New-Jersey; Gen. G. A. Henderson, of Washington; Hon. G. A. Garfield, of Philadelphia; Gen. J. Kilpatrick, New-Jersey; Major G. J. Maxwell, of West Point, and Hon. N. Rooney, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Hon R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, and Hon. C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major-Gen. S. W. Crawford, of the U. S. A., is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AN AGED BURGLAR.—JOHN HOGAN, aged 76, residing at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, was arrested yesterday in the attempt to break into No. 62 Bleecker-street, partially unoccupied. He broke of the lock of the cellar door, and tore up some lead pipe, and then tried twice to burst open the basement door, which created alarm and lead to his detection, and he was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police.

HEAVY SENTENCE.—A notorious character, named FRANK MCCORMICK, who has frequently appeared before the Courts of New-York and Newark on charges of manslaughter, was on Saturday sentenced in Newark to three years in the State Prison for assault and battery.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 73¾
Erie Railway Shares flat at 30
Illinois Centrals 97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 24—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day will probably foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 10⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow is dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24—11:15 A. M.

Spirits Petroleum is firmer and higher at 12d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 73¾

Railway Shares close quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Erie 30¾
Illinois 97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 24—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at an advance of a fraction. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands .... 10¾d.@10⅞d.
Middling Orleans .... 11d. @11⅛d.

There has been considerable activity, and the sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Tallow is firmer, but not quotably higher. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—The market is firm, but not quotably higher.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed firmer and higher at 78⅜@⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

Cotton firmer. Tres Ordinaire, 138f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

Tallow, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for St. Petersburg Y. C.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet and steady at 50f. 75c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

SUGAR—Nos. 10@12 firm at 7¾@8¾ reals ₱ arobe; Nos. 15@20 quiet at 9@10 reals; the lower grades have improved most. Molasses Sugar quiet; small business and prices are unchanged. Muscavado Sugar steady at 7@7½ reals for inferior or common, and 7¾@8¾ reals for fair to good refining. Molasses—Clayed quiet; the stock is scarce; Muscovado, or Common, quiet at 4¼c.@4½c. Lard buoyant at 19c.@21c. Flour dull at $10 50@$12 50. Butter firm 30c.@40c. Tallow quiet at 10½c.@11c. Bacon firm at 18¾c.@19c. Honey heavy at 3¾@4 reals per gallon. Petroleum dull at 3¼@3¾ reals ₱ gallon. Potatoes dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Hams, 16c.@18c. Cheese, 11c. Lumber, $24@$25 for White Pine, and $28@$29 for Pitch Pine. Freights are dull; small craft are in demand for the United States; Freight ₱ box Sugar to Northern ports, $1 75@$2.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Exchange on New-York active and steady; 1-10 off buying, premium selling. FLOUR dull and heavy; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 1 at $1 32@$1 33. CORN dull, heavy, and declined 3c.@3½c.; No. 1, 86c.; No. 2, 84c. OATS dull and declined 1½c.@2c.; No. 1 held 46½c.; 45c. bid. RYE dull and declined 3c.@4c.; No. 1, buyers' option, $1 16. BARLEY unsettled; free has declined 7c.; No. 2, $1 71@$1 73. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $29@$29 50; closing nominal at $28 50@$29. LARD dull; small business; Old Steam Kettle 17c.@18c.; New Steam nominal at 16c. PLAIN MESS BEEF $15; Extra Mess Beef $15 50. WHISKY dull and easier; free $1 10. CATTLE moderately active; Common Cows and fair to good Packing Steers $3 70@$5 50. LIVE HOGS active, but declined 5c.@70c.; Stock, 575; Medium, $6 25@$7 10; Good to Choice, $7 15@$7 45. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 206,500 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 128,000 bushels Oats, 178,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White, and $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,200 bushels of Choice White Canada at $2 35, and 1,200 bushels of Amber Winter on private terms. CORN firm; sales 2,000 bushels of No. 1 at $1 10. OATS nominal at 68½c. for Western. BARLEY unchanged; sales 9,500 bushels of up Lake Canada at $2 20, and 20,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 30. RYE held at $1 45 for Canadian. PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36@$37 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c.; Rye, 13c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—72,000 bushels Wheat, 20,500 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Barley, 11,300 bushels Peas, 2,935,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 25,600 bushels Barley, 558,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 108,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 21c.; Corn, 18c.; Oats, 12, to New-York. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT—Good milling demand; sales 70,000 bushels at $1 38 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee, Racine and Port Washington Club; $2 15 for White Michigan; $1 80@$1 85 for Amber Canada and Michigan. CORN dull and entirely nominal; Chicago offered for a bid; no demand. OATS lower and in good demand; sales early 60,000 bushels Western at 60c.; later, 40,000 bushels at 59c. RYE offered at $1 32; no buyers. BARLEY—Canada lower and nominal at about $2 20; State selling at $2 [illegible]@$2 10. Other articles dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES drooping and nominal at $1 24.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

TOBACCO dull and drooping. COTTON—Small business; sales at 22½c. FLOUR quiet, and in fair demand for low grades; Superfine, $5 25@$6; Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9 25@$12. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c. on Fall; Prime to Fancy Fall Red and Fall White, $1 75@$2 25; Spring declined 3c.@5c.; Prime to Fancy, $1 25@$1 35. CORN heavy at $1 04@$1 07½. OATS very dull and easier; sales at 48c.@53½c. RYE—Only Choice Fancy wanted; sales at $1 05@$1 35. BARLEY dull and lower; sales at $1 19@$1 21. MESS PORK, $31@$31 25. BULK MEATS—Clear Sides, dry-salted, 16c.@16½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales yesterday—150,000 lbs. Sides, at 17¾c., to the Government.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull and nominal at $1 75 for No. 1. CORN dull at 96c. for Old and 55c.@60c. for New. OATS dull at 56c. BARLEY dull, and nominal. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 24c. WHISKY dull at $1 15. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 50 hhds. MESS PORK nominal; no stock. BULK MEATS not offering, owners generally smoking on account of the improved demand for Bacon. LARD dull, no demand; offered at 17½c. BACON in good demand, especially for Sides; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16½c.@17c. for Rib and Clear. Gold, 134¼. Exchange weak, money close.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT—White declined 3c.; Amber declined ½c.; sales of White Michigan at $1 89; Amber, $1 77@$1 78; No. 1 Spring, $1 45. CORN dull and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 94c. OATS dull; No. 1, 55c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON in good demand and higher; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 4,400 bales; receipts, 2,147 bales; exports, 12,178 bales. Exchange—Sterling Bank, 147; New-York Sight ⅛ ₱ cent. discount. Gold, 134¾. Louisiana SUGAR active, and sells as fast as it is received; common, 11c.; good, 12½c.; yellow clarified, 15½c. MOLASSES—Common, 75c.; choice, $1 05. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7. CORN—None on landing; quoted at $1@$1 07½. OATS steady at 62c.@63c. BRAN and HAY unchanged. PORK very firm at $32 50@$32 75. BACON—Choice scarce; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.; keg, 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON, 25c.@26½c. for Middling. CLOVERSEED, $7@$7 75. FLAXSEED, $2 60@$2 65. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.@20½c.; Refined, 29½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Northwestern Extra Family, $8@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Red, $2@$2 10; Amber, $2 14@$2 16. RYE $1 65. CORN held firmly; Yellow, $1 30; Mixed Western $1 28. OATS steady at 74c.@75c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 60c.@65c. for Southern. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, nothing doing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT decidedly dull and prices are nominal; good shipping, $1 75@$1 85. Legal-tenders, 74. Mining Stocks have been moderately active during the week, and closed with a general improvement; Alpha, $44; Belcher, $140; Bullion, $14; Choilar, $147; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $46; Empire Mill, $100; Gould & Curry, $95; Hale & Norcross, $47; Imperial, $114; Kentuck, $299; Ophir, $19; Overman, $79; Savage, $89; Sierra Nevada, $20; Yellow Jacket, $1,580.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands 25c. FLOUR dull but nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull but not quotably lower; Prime Red, $2 60. CORN firm; White, $1 25@$1 29; Yellow, $1 28@$1 30. OATS dull at 70c.@76c. RYE dull and lower; sales at $1 60 for Prime. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD, 19c.@19½c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

TOBACCO dull; sales 34 hhds.; Lugs to Fair Leaf, $6 50@$16 25. COTTON, 22½c. Superfine FLOUR, $6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 95. CORN dull; Old, 95c.@97c.; New Ear, 55c. in bulk. OATS dull at 54c. RYE, $1 37. MESS PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LIVE HOGS, $7 25, gross. WHISKY, free, $1 16.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

LARD—Small business; Tierce 18¾c.; Keg 20@20½c. WHISKEY—$1 20 free. CATTLE—Prime to Choice in good demand; small supply; Common to Choice, $3 00@6 00. Live Hogs $5 75@7 75. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bush. Wheat; 2,600 bush. Corn; 9,000 bush. Barley; 4,000 bush. Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR dull; choice Minnesota, $7@$7 50; Wisconsin, $7; Medium, $6@$6 25. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 21. OATS dull. CORN unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON firmer at 22½c.@23½c.; receipts, 1,844 bales; shipments, 1,102 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN—Old, 95c.@$1; New, 78c. OATS, 62c. ₱ bushel. PORK, $32 50. LARD, 20½c.@21½c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON active; improved ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb.; sales 650 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 1,160 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,198 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 40c. RESIN quiet; strained $1 70; No. 1, $3 50@$4; Pale, $5 50. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $2 65. TAR steady at $2 35. COTTON, 23c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON closed firmer; sales 225 bales; receipts, 312 bales; Middlings, 23c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON firm; sales 750 bales; Middlings 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,611 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,800 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The stock of COTTON on hand yesterday was erroneously given. The figures should have been 65,915 bales, and not 63,777.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

BARLEY—Receipts small; price, $1 40@$1 45. There are more sellers than buyers.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

COTTON firm; sales 1,250 bales; good general demand; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 1,835 bales; exports none

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Stocks irregular; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 134¾.

[Advertisement.]

One Cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	Oct. 10	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Oct. 27	New-York	Hamburg
Russia	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	Oct. 31	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	Oct. 31	New-York	London
Caledonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Oct. 31	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	Oct. 29	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 25—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Mrs. and Miss Soady, Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Thenington and 5 children, Dr. Thenfied and family, Mr. Crowley and family, Miss Wedgington, Capt. A. Walsh, Mrs. Gowland and infant, H. O. Whitney, F. W. Whitney, Capt. W. Hardy, Mr. Ducker, Mr. Bosco and wife, Mrs. Lattimer, Mrs. Clare, Mrs. Fox and child, Rev. W. Pearce, E. Rogers, Mr. Barton and wife, Mrs. Nolen, Lizzie Wyette, Elizabeth Edwards, Mr. Thenington, Mrs. Eklind, Mrs. Shaw, Arthur Lynn, D. Moss, Chas. McColl, Mrs. Tupp and family, Mr. East.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana and Nassau—J. de J. L. Garcia and wife, Mrs. C. Taylor and child, Charles Bradford and 2 sisters, D. C. Hartmann, A. L. Casilio, G. H. Smith, Jaime Casas, B. Germano. From Nassau—Mrs. R. Pearson, Jos. Flaig, Isaac Ewell, W. Hall, G. Butler, J. Sabro, G. Elliott and son.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Wm. Angus, Miss E. E. Murphy, C. Beyrer, H. A. Huber, Geo. H. Jones, Chas. Warner, A. Glik, H. A. Wilbur, Geo. Hoak, Chas. Hicks.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—E. Paroselle, Mrs. E. Paroselle, A. Durand, Mrs. A. Durand, O. Garibaldi, J. F. Regnais, E. C. Thompson, M. Cayill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 23 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 1 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 30 | Gov. Island. 4 19 | Hell Gate .. 5 41

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Missouri, Van Tice, Havana Oct. 17, via Nassau 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had a very heavy easterly gale from Havana to Nassau, and strong northerly winds the entire passage from Nassau.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Oct. 17, and S. W. Pass Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Has had strong head winds from Cape Carnaveral up to Hatteras, where she encountered a severe gale from N. E. Oct. 24, lat. 36 18, lon. 74 37, exchanged signals with Bark Roanoke, (Br.,) bound N.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Oct. 17, with mdse., passengers and specie to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced strong head winds with heavy sea the entire passage.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with oil, hides, &c., to J. N. Harvey. Has had heavy N. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Harvest Queen, Scholtz, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., with sperm oil to Middleton & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Brig Brilliant, (of St. John, N. B.,) Maurice, Santa Anna, Mex., 44 ds., with mahogany to A. T. Henry. Had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Abbie Clifford, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Rio Janeiro, 58 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs; vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Ane Christine, (Dan.,) Andersen, Malaga, 49 ds., with fruit to F. Grund & Cerero; vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 7. Has had strong northerly gales for the last 14 ds., during which lost and split sails.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Ryan, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer. Has had strong N. W. and N. E. gales almost the entire passage.

Schr. Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Hoiyoke & Murray. Has had strong E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Horton, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit to J. & P. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, and had heavy northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Henry Price, Garrison, Philadelphia, for Plymouth.

Schr. South Wind, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. John G. Bird, Moore, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. H. Curtis, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Bucksport.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Fall River, for Alexandria. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sinbad, Arey, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Palmer, Gloucester, with fish to Stinson & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Alden, Alden, Gloucester, with fish to Brown & Co.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gust, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Crandell, Rogers, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Henrietta, (new,) Hill, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Hall, Rockland, via New-London.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Panama, Miles, Cherrystone, Va., with potatoes.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Surge, Wallace, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Trenton, for Norwich.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Adelaide, Williams, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Lovell, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Dissosway, Alexandria.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Ripple, Conover, Hartford.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Jones & Co.

Schr. Kate Church, Hull, Georgia Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. William G. Tufts, Hill, Bridgeport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 25—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; schrs. W. R. Genn, A. Herbert and P. Stimpson, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; ship Sumter, do.

Sld. schr. Ida Bella, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25—Arr. U. S. steamer Contocook, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Sld. a large fleet of vessels from the Roads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25—Arr. ship Arkwright, from New-York; steamer Golden Age, from Panama. Also arr. ships Italia, White Swallow and Golden Fleece, from New-York; Windward, from Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25—Arr. steamships Gen. Barnes, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Sherman, Capt. W. P. Henry, from New-Orleans, which arrived Sunday, the 25th inst., brings on freight 34 barrels of molasses, being the first of this year's crop.

Spoken, &c.

Clifton—Br. bark, from Iquique for Southampton, 70 ds. out, Sept. 30, lat. 32 31, lon. 39.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
An Entirely New Stock of
WINTER GOODS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

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We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
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FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
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All goods guaranteed. Prices low.

LINOLEUM,
A NOVELTY IN FLOOR CLOTH.
LINOLEUM,
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THE MOST DURABLE FLOOR-COVERING EVER INTRODUCED.
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A WEEK ARE SOLD IN ENGLAND.
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FOR OFFICES, BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS, SMOKE, BILLIARD AND BATH ROOMS, HALLS, KITCHENS, PANTRYS, STORES, SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AT
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NO. 655 BROADWAY.

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES.
Overwhelming Evidence of the Superiority OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF
SAFES
The Sanborn Patent Steam Fire-Proof Safe achieved a most triumphant success in the Great Trial of Fire-Proof Safes at Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, the 22d instant. Business men who are interested, and have a right to know what Safes afford the greatest security, are particularly invited to examine the report of the Committee, composed of officials from the Departments at Washington and influential business men of Baltimore and New York.
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ON THE SMALL PROFIT PLAN.
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Long experience in this line enables us to give entire satisfaction, both as to prices and superior workmanship. The trade supplied with castings.

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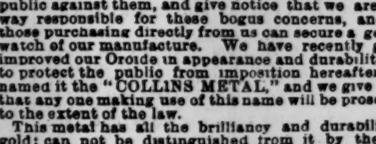
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

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